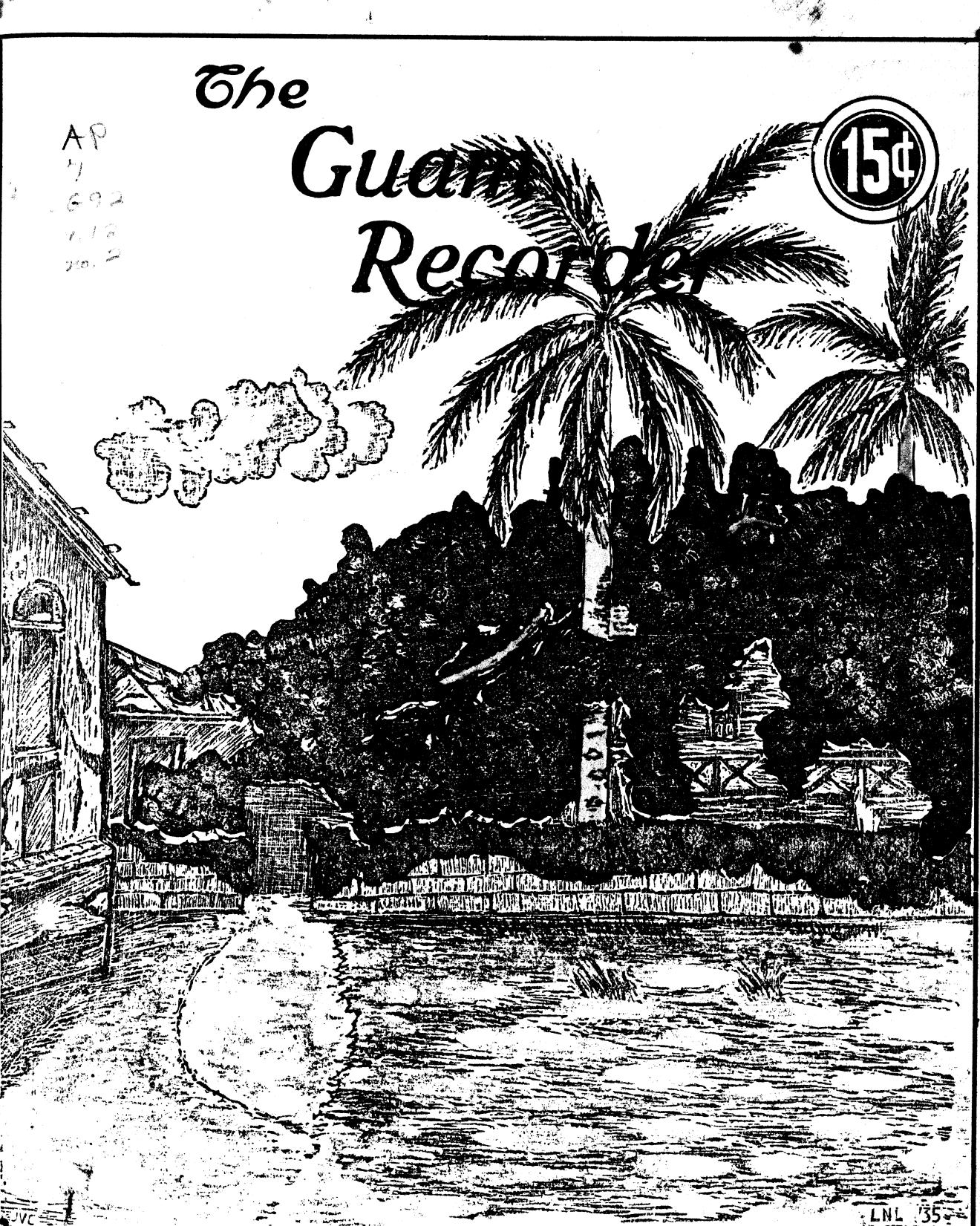


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# The Guam Recorder

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GUAM

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MAY 1935

TWELFTH YEAR

NUMBER 134

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# THE GUAM RECORDER

NEWS LETTER OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

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VOL. XII No. 2

MAY, 1935

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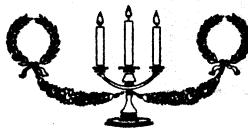
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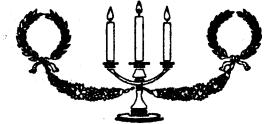
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## OVER THE EDITORIAL DESK



With the population of Guam increasing at an alarming rate, a means of sustaining this ever increasing growth in population must be provided. Sustaining the population, that is providing employment or a means of livelihood, must be one of the major objectives of any administration if Guam is to maintain or better its present standard of living.

Governor Alexander has recognized this urgent need of the people of Guam for an opportunity to earn a livelihood. He has urged and stimulated the populace to greater production and use of Guam products. Results have been gratifying, but, they fall far short of what is actually needed.

The development of industry and agriculture in any country requires governmental protection through import tariffs. Our labor, and the results of our labor, are futile if other countries can undersell us in our own markets. This very simple economic problem should be comprehensible to the most immature mind. It is fundamentally and economically unsound for any country to procure from outside sources at a cheaper cost, commodities that are produced in an abundance in the home market. It means that we have to compete with cheaper costs and that our labor must accept either lower wages or unemployment. When it costs three cents a pound to produce rice in Guam, we cannot compete with rice from China or Japan that is delivered c. i. f. Guam for two and one-half cents a pound.

Much is fallaciously said by the misinformed or by those enjoying special concessions, about increasing the cost of food to the poor. However, it must be borne in mind that if the poor have no employment or are receiving very low wages due to a surplus of labor, they are decidedly in a worse predicament than if they are paying fair commodity prices that are on a parity with local production costs. Low priced foreign commodities obtained through sacrificing our own production capacities are bought at an extremely high cost to the people of Guam. The Navy spends over one million dollars a year in this little community, yet, one can see no fine homes or other evidences of prosperity. WHY?

The Governor is wholeheartedly striving to have our agricultural districts under cultivation, to have our industries operating to capacity, and to have our commercial activities on a paying basis, to the end that all the people of Guam will have a means of earning a better livelihood than has been possible in the past. Costs of maintaining the Government of Guam increase with every year incident to increased population; with increased population there is increased unemployment. This situation requires greater revenues for government maintenance and more employment for the people, which can be

effected only by excluding foreign commodities that compete with the output of Guam labor. If this is not done the mental, moral and physical standards of our people will surely retrogress.

The citizens of Guam are to be congratulated on the fact that they have a Governor who is alive to the necessities of the people entrusted to his administration, and who is capable of putting into effect the forces of common sense so that practical methods for betterment will be inaugurated.

### THE COVER DESIGN

By L. N. L.

The cover design on this issue of the Recorder was drawn by L. N. L. from a beautiful colored photograph made by Mr. T. E. Mayhew of the Flame Tree which stands on the Naval Hospital grounds, Agana, Guam, and transferred to the linoleum blocks for printing by Mr. J. V. Cruz, the staff artist of the Recorder.

This method of reproducing drawings in colors is the only way that is available within the limitations of the Print Shop of the Guam Press and is unfortunately inadequate to give a comprehensive idea of the astonishing beauty of these trees.

In order that the readers of the Recorder may supplement the drawing with a mental picture the following account of the Guam Flame Trees is given: the Flame Tree belongs to the family Caesalpiniaceae and bears the specific name Delonix regia. Its beauty has inspired the fanciful vernacular name Arbol del Fuego which means Tree of Fire. And, in truth, it is not necessary to let the imagination stray far to see in its brilliant orange-scarlet canopy, when gently stirred by the summer monsoon, a veritable shimmering sea of flame.

The Flame Tree is a native of Madagascar, but due to its highly ornamental character has become widely distributed and is now found in all tropical countries. No doubt the Flame Tree was introduced into Guam by the early Spanish colonists, but in spite of the fact that it grows very rapidly, reaching maturity in about twenty-five years, there are only a few trees on the Island. The best examples are to be seen in the cemetery on the Agana-Piti Road, in front of the chapel in Inarajan, in the town of Yona and the one, already mentioned, in the Naval Hospital grounds, Agana.

A project is in hand by the Agricultural Division to plant more of these trees at suitable points about the Island, and as a part of this plan ten saplings have already been planted on the Plaza de Espana in Agana.

It is hoped that in time to come there will be many of these remarkable trees in Guam displaying their gorgeous panoplies of flowers to delight the eye of future generations.

## Major Robert W. Voeth, U.S.M.C.

An Interview by Kathleen Clifford

Major Voeth has a very delightful and fascinating problem on his mind these days. Should he return to the United States by way of such exotic places as the East Indies, Singapore, India, Egypt and Europe; or should he, on his way home, proceed more directly to Europe and have a glimpse of Russia, in which he is much interested, from the windows of a Trans-Siberian train? Whether it be by one of these routes or more prosaically, via Honolulu, the Major will be homeward bound within a few months. Because of his not distant departure, we have hounded him for biographical material, and here it is.

He was born 2 May, 1882, at Girard, Kansas, and in that state received most of his education, except for a fine course at the Army Industrial College. He was granted an A. B. degree in 1903 from the University of Kansas, where he was a member of Sigma Nu and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities.

Six years later he entered the Marine Corps by competitive examination. In the twenty-six years of his interesting service career, several duties stand out especially in the Major's mind: nearly three years on the Asiatic Station between 1915 and 1917; and active service under war conditions in Nicaragua, Cuba, Mexico, and France.

The Asiatic cruise ended in a too thrilling grand finale when the U. S. Army Transport Thomas, on which the Major was returning home, ran into the terrific, far-famed typhoon of 1917. After being battered and buffeted mercilessly by the storm, the Thomas finally limped for repairs into Formosa. Here the ship's company received some compensation for their bad shaking-up, by seeing a good deal of the island and its camphor industry.

As for the war-time service, the interviewer was able, by dint of eager questioning, to elicit from the modest but obliging Major, some details about his experiences in the World War.

The excitement began in mid-Atlantic, while the Major was on his way over to France aboard the American transport Von Steuben. One evening, as the several transports and their escort of destroyers and cruiser were maneuvering into the single file formation maintained at night, the Von Steuben collided with the Agamemnon. The impact of the blow was so great that one man was bounced off the Von Steuben and onto the deck of the Agamemnon, where he landed unconscious. As the Major says, he was "transferred at sea without ceremony", and made the rest of the trip on the Agamemnon. The Von Steuben was somewhat crippled from the accident, and had to stop for repairs. This was a serious predicament for, according to the rules of war, the other transports and the ships of the convoy were obliged to go on without her. All night, with lights blazing, the crew of the Von Steuben worked to repair the damages, quite at the mercy of any German U-boat which might have come that way. The next day some foreign warships did sight the Von Steu-

ben. Fortunately they were not German submarines, but British destroyers, which then escorted the American transport into Brest. The Major says he was so glad to see those Britishers that even now he can almost forgive them for repudiating the war debt!

From Brest, he went at once to a large camp at Bordeaux. Later, he took a platoon of marines up to Tours, where he served as Provost Marshal from about Thanksgiving, 1917 until St. Patrick's Day of the following year. There was a considerable amount of police duty, for many troops went through Tours, and there was, besides, a group of young American aviators in training nearby. In the course of his stay in this town, the Major arranged for the reception of the officers who came down from Paris to establish at Tours the headquarters of the Service of Supply.

From Tours, he was transferred to a small town near Verdun, where he and his men lived in cellars, the whole village, except for one church steeple, having been practically flattened out by bombardments.

After Verdun the Major's orders carried him into heavy fighting at Cantigny, at Chateau Thierry, and finally at Soissons. Soissons was his last fight, for he was wounded there on the second day of the battle. He was sent to a Paris hospital for an operation, and then to Base Hospital 101, at St. Nazaire, to recuperate. Shortly before the Armistice, he returned to the United States with many other wounded soldiers, on the Susquehanna.

What a contrast these exciting days present when compared with the equally useful and busy, but far more peaceful and quiet days that the Major has spent here in Guam! As Commanding Officer of the Marine Base at Sumay, he has shown much initiative, and has been an interested, helpful and alert executive. One of his several pet projects has been the beautifying of the Marine Station through extensive and careful planting of trees and shrubs.

Guam is probably not the best place in the world to pursue what has long been the Major's favorite hobby: the study of current events. But he has carefully utilized the few good sources of information which we have here, and many are the stimulating, interesting conversations on world topics in which he has been the moving spirit.

Another of the Major's hobbies is music. Coming out to Guam on the Chaumont, there was a crowd of young people who enjoyed nothing more than gathering on the deck of evenings, to sing. But we never started until somebody had brought the good-natured Major to lead us with voice and ukulele, as he has since done at many picnics here in Guam.

We hope that he will have a very interesting trip home, and that his next duty will be much to his liking.

# A YEAR ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM

*An Account Of The First American Administration  
Extracts From The Note-Book of a Naturalist on The Island of Guam*

By William E. Safford

## PART XXIII

### General Wheeler Visits Guam

FEBRUARY 6, 1900.—This morning, while at breakfast, Susana suddenly exclaimed: "Look, Senor, the signal is up, a vessel has been sighted!". She handed me my glasses, and without rising from my chair I looked up at the signal station on the brow of the hill behind the town, (The site of the present T. B. Hospital - A Marine sentry was stationed there who reported the arrival of all ships. Signals were hoisted to a yard pointing east and west on the mast and signified a steamer or a sailing vessel and the direction from which it was sighted. A large steel triangle was used to call attention to the signals. Lanterns were used at night.—Ed.) and there hung the signal — a vertical form, signifying a steamer. My first impulse was to sit down and write letters, as most of the ships stop but a few hours to get the mail; but my work had to be attended to and there were already twenty people waiting outside my office across the Plaza, some with land titles to be registered, others with petitions of various kinds, and others with complaints against some neighbor for infringing upon their land or for having killed a pig or cow found destroying a plantation. The land cases I act upon myself, the petitions I submit to the Governor, and the smaller cases I turn over to the native justice of the peace, Don Luis de Torres.

The steamer proved to be the *U. S. S. Warren*, with General Wheeler on board. He is accompanied by his secretary and Mr. William Bengough, a correspondent for *Harper's Weekly*, who is on his way home from the Philippines. General Wheeler's mission is somewhat unusual. He has been ordered by General Otis, the military Governor of the Philippines, to visit this Island and investigate the conditions existing here, the administration of the officials, the work accomplished and in contemplation, and the public advantages the Island affords by reason of location and physical features. The orders were issued in compliance with a telegram from the War Department, stating that "The President would be glad to have Joseph Wheeler perform this duty". The order was probably issued in consequence of complaints made of interference on the part of the Governor with the religious and civil rights of the inhabitants. In informing the Governor of General Wheeler's approaching visit, the Admiral in command at Cavite directed him to receive the General with all the consideration due his rank, distinguished services, and high character, and to give him unofficially all possible information and facilities for the performance of his mission, but to decline to recognize his instructions as official. A later telegram was received from the Navy Department stating that by order of the President, General Wheeler proceeds to Guam, and directing that the Governor of Guam

recognize his visit as official; but that General Wheeler's authority is only to report upon the condition of things there. A copy of this communication was forwarded by General Otis to General Wheeler, and handed by him to the Governor on his arrival.

At General Wheeler's request I was detailed to accompany him on a tour of inspection over the Island. The Governor offered his two fine white horses to the General and his secretary, and Don Pedro Duarte kindly lent two of his horses to me and Mr. Bengough. Our trip this afternoon was across the Island to Pago and back. During the journey General Wheeler asked me many questions about the Island and the inhabitants. I told him of the steps we had taken to protect the natives against strangers coming to the Island for the purpose of speculating in land; of the circumstances which led to the orders restricting and finally abolishing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; of the growing scarcity of fowls, pigs, and provisions by their unrestricted sale to visiting ships; of our efforts to induce natives to secure legal titles to their farms and to interest them in agriculture and the rearing of animals; of the patriotic way in which the natives celebrated Thanksgiving day; and of the loyalty with which Father Palomo had seconded all our efforts toward improving the condition of his people. I explained to him the old system by means of which the natives had been tempted to go into debt so as to be held in a condition of peonage, and the custom of paying in advance for their copra, so that they might take the equivalent in goods from the traders instead of money; and I tried to explain the system of land taxation which I had devised after reading Henry George's works on the subject. The General seemed to be very much interested, and asked me what steps we had taken toward the education of the natives. I told him that we had no money to pay adequate salaries to American teachers, but that we hoped to have a fund from the taxes on the land and on imports. It seemed hard to pay duties on articles coming from the United States, but I could think of no other way to keep enough funds on hand for the running expenses of the island. Our justices of the peace and gobernadorcillos have to be paid if they are asked to take their time from their regular occupations; and as for the native teachers in the villages, they were receiving only three pesos (\$1.50) a month and were obliged to work in the fields for their subsistence. When the General questioned me as to the land taxes, I told him that I had purposely taxed all land irrespective of improvements, so the few people who had gotten possession of large tracts which they did not utilize in any way would not

refuse to sell land to young men anxious to clear and cultivate the soil.

From time to time the secretary would ask me about the trees, flowers, birds, and island products, putting down the information in a note book. (This information was afterwards published in General Wheeler's report.—Ed.).

After passing through the village of Sinajana our way lay for the most part through woods. On the margin of a small lake the General's attention was attracted by the bright red leaves of *Cordyline terminalis*, which led me to speak of the practice of the Hawaiians of planting this species about the graves of their dead, to keep off the spirits. This suggested the subject of the wide-spread belief in spirits, and I told the General of the *Aitu* of the Samoan forests and the *aniti*, or *gente del monte*, which haunt the banyan trees and the prehistoric stone pillars of this island. The road beyond this was very good, except in the marshy place where it was overarched by bamboos. When we reached the tablet on the crest of the hill half way across the island, Mr. Garrett, the secretary, copied the inscription which Don Pablo Perez had caused to be placed there to commemorate his success in making the road passable for vehicles (Possibly Bull-carts—Ed.) in the year 1853.

On reaching the opposite side of the island we rode out to the beach at the mouth of the Pago River. There we saw a number of fish traps consisting of wicker fences extending into the sea. These are constructed of bamboo. Poles are driven into the sand, placed about four feet apart, and around them is woven, basket fashion, strips of bamboo twisted into a rope. The natives also fish with cast-nets, and at low tide visit the tide pools with spears. Night fishing with torches is also practiced; but the natives of Guam are now essentially agricultural and fishing does not play nearly so important a part in their economy as it does in that of many other oceanic islands.

On our way back General Wheeler questioned me regarding our system of land taxation. It is evident that complaints have been made regarding it. Those upon whom it will be a burden are the claimants of large tracts of unimproved land, which were taken up as "pastures." Don Vicente Herrero has a large area on the east coast of the island south of the Yigo district, and he claims sixteen square miles along the coast between the Ilig and Talofofo rivers in the southern portion of the island. These he inherited from his father, Don Luis Herrero, the brother of my friend Don Jose. Don Vicente had made complaints against young men who had entered his land and had started small plantations upon it. He was not willing to sell the land to them, nor was he able to cultivate it himself on account of the lack of labor. One young man, who had cleared the forest and started a fine grove of coconuts on a site adjoining Don Vicente's plantation in the northern part of the island, declared that he had no idea that the land belonged to Don Vicente, but that it was a virgin forest when he began his work on it, and it

had cost him years of toil to bring it to its present state. Don Vicente said he was willing to pay the man for his labor. The man said that he would not "conform" (agree) with the proposal, for he had prepared this cocal for his son who was growing up. Don Vicente suggested that he might go elsewhere where the land had not been taken up and begin anew. Then the man turned and said: "Senor, Don Vicente saw me clear the forest, plant my *haigues* (young coconuts), and work day after day to keep the weeds and undergrowth down. He never told me it was his land, and never warned me to desist. Now that it is all done, he wants the result of my work, saying he will pay me, and that I can go again and start a new plantation. But, Senor, I am not so young nor so strong as when I did this work, and I do not feel able to attack the forest anew. Who knows but what I may lose my health. I now support the family of my brother, whose plantation is next to mine. He has been bed-ridden for several years. I am willing to pay Don Vicente for his land, if it is really his." On consulting the land register I found an entry made for a large tract of land between two capes, in the name of Don Luis Herrero, who claimed to be in possession of it. As a matter of fact within this area there were several small farms of natives, which had been there before the title had been granted; and I failed to see what right Don Luis had to declare himself the possessor of the entire tract. I was informed that he had offered to pay off the proprietors of these small farms, and some of them, thinking he had the law on his side, agreed to his terms. The same thing had happened in the southern portion of the island, where his claim included the beautiful farm on the Talofofo River which I visited last November. Evidently it was not right that these titles should be granted. At this rate the entire Island would be monopolized by a few men, who would exact rent from the actual tillers of the soil.

I decided that either Don Vicente should sell his land to the man who cleared the forest and planted the coconuts, or that this man should be paid for his labor, the price to be paid in each case to be decided by a board of appraisers appointed for the purpose. Don Vicente said he would not sell the land, and the owner of the coconuts said he would not sell the result of his labor. Finally I decided that as the principals could come to no understanding that the man who had done the work had a better right to its fruits than the man whose father happened to get a grant for land which he had taken no step to improve nor to utilize in any way. Don Vicente said he was not willing to "conform" to my decision, but the Governor upheld me. It was then that I proposed the tax on all land irrespective of improvements, so that the few who had come into the possession of titles for large tracts which were not utilized would find it to their interest either to sell land to those wishing to cultivate it, or would be obliged to turn it in to the Government rather than pay taxes on property that would yield them no income.

## STUFF OR STARVE

*Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Storch, MC, U. S. Navy*

"Fear less, hope more; eat less, chew more; whine less, breathe more; talk less, say more; hate less, love more; and all good things are yours." Lord Fisher.

Too large a portion of humanity the world over may be divided into one of two broad classes; the first consisting of those who habitually over-eat and the second made up of those who, for one reason or another, voluntarily restrict themselves to the scantiest kind of meals. If every person would give a very little bit of study and thought to the fuel requirements of the human body he would soon learn that one of the most important factors in preparing a proper and adequate diet is to use a goodly portion of plain common sense. Let us see, then, if we can not view this problem in a rational light and debunk the fad of "going on a diet".

It will not be my purpose to discuss diet in the treatment of disease but to restrict the field to the requirements of the healthy individual especially as regards the relation of diet to overweight. There are, to be sure, many obscure and complex factors in the human body which may cause either an over- or underweight. During the past few years particularly, dysfunctions of the ductless glands have been implicated in developmental changes in body growth, such as the pituitary body, the thyroid, etc. Likewise disease conditions sometimes cause an increase in weight though more frequently a wasting occurs. All such conditions call for careful medical diagnosis and supervision on the part of a physician and I wish only to mention them.

Americans as a whole have not yet developed and practiced to its maximum that gustatory finesse which the French particularly have cultivated. This is one reason why, for instance, the American people are hardly likely to become wine drinkers. A wine to be appreciated must be inhaled so that its bouquet may be appreciated as the glass is slowly revolved and tipped; a small sip must be rolled about under the tongue and finally swallowed slowly with a connoisseur's appreciation. If tossed off at a draught a cheap wine serves the purpose as well as a priceless vintage. I like the word "savor" which means "to smell or taste with delight"; it seems even more expressive when spelled "savour" as do the English. This word suggests to me the "savory pork-pie" or "veal and hamer" of Dickens (neither of which I should like probably), the "succulent roast pig" of Lamb, the fragrance of a cup of tea on a winter afternoon or the aroma of sizzling bacon and steaming coffee mingled with the pungent smell of a balsam-wood fire in a mountain camp. Have you noticed how much more appetizing a neighbor's beefsteak smells than one cooked in your own home? I'll venture to say that most of us have rushed out for an ice-box snack after seeing some particularly enticing dish pictured in the advertising section of some current magazine; or we try some new dish

because a friend's description of it kindles an abounding enthusiasm within us.

What I am trying to bring out is that our appreciation of food is very often more keen in the abstract than it is for the food itself. We need to make of our meals a little more of a ritual, to be eaten lingeringly with appreciation for the special qualities of each dish and liberally interspersed with conversation minus business and banalities. The hurried meal, which is so often considered merely a troublesome interruption in a busy day, is not infrequently the real cause for gastro-intestinal upsets and discomfort which lead the individual to cut out first one article of food and then another until he is limited perhaps to a diet of crackers and milk or buttermilk. It is by no means rare for such an individual to return ultimately to three square meals a day when his troubles miraculously disappear. The original cause of his trouble may have cleared up long before but his irrational diet kept him ill. We need be neither a gourmand nor a Ghandi.

There has been much unfortunate propaganda regarding diet in the current literature during recent years usually of an advertising character and with pure commercialism back of it. Thus we have been admonished to eat more sugar, more candy, more pineapples, more bananas, more bakery products, or what have you. Even the cigarette manufacturers have invaded this field with specious advice to smoke your pennies instead of eating them as sweets or renew vigor when fatigued by a few magic puffs. An impressionable person is beset on all sides by gratuitous advice whose sole object usually is increased consumption of some particular manufactured product. It is curious and revealing that advertising space is seldom devoted to such wholesome advice as to drink enough water or to breathe plenty of good fresh air. Sleep is advised but only by the use of some product as an aid in promoting it.

Now to get down to simple basic truth the human being needs certain necessary compounds in any diet which is to promote and maintain a state of good health. Let us enumerate them: protein, carbohydrate, fat, vitamines, and certain mineral salts. The amounts of each may vary somewhat with individual requirements, but they must all of them be present. A "reducing diet" of lettuce and lamb chops is lacking in some of these and will before long cause illness, as many a person has found out to his sorrow. Likewise an inadequate, unbalanced diet not infrequently so undermines resistance that the victim succumbs to acute or chronic disease from which he might otherwise have been spared.

Let us first consider protein because of its importance in tissue building. Chemically speaking pro-

teins are complex compounds of amino-acids. In the process of digestion these proteins are broken down into amino-acids from which the body proceeds to build the body proteins necessary to form various tissues. Thus we may liken the amino-acids to the steel structure-work of a modern building. The average daily intake of protein in all parts of the world has been found to vary between 80 to 100 grams when it can be obtained. Yet the actual amount which replaces the wear and tear has been shown by experiment to be only about 10 grams. Some is stored and in some instances nitrogen is split off from the amino-acids and the remainder utilized as carbohydrate food. In diabetes where diets are calculated with extreme care it is considered safe to allow 1 gram of protein for every kilogram of ideal body weight.

A certain amount of protein food is wasted during the process of digestion. The proteins of milk and meat give very little wastage unless improperly prepared. In cooking vegetable proteins we break down the cellulose which otherwise locks the cells against the digestive juices. We have the term "biological value" to indicate the actual food value of protein and this varies with various articles. For instance rump-steak is about 20 percent protein and of this 5 percent is not digestible so we are able actually to digest only 19 percent. But here enters another factor. Of the resulting amino-acids only 80 percent are of value to the body economy as tissue replacers; so the final value is about 15.2 percent. The navy bean has a little more protein but less than 40 percent of the resulting amino-acids are of value so that our final figure is only about 6.7 percent. Other efficiency values of protein foods on a basis of 100 may be listed briefly: milk 85; lean pork 74; corn 60; and navy beans 38.

Carbohydrates which include starches and sugar are a source of energy while fats may be considered as fuel. The relationship of the two is aptly expressed by saying that "fats burn in the flame of the carbohydrates". And that is a relationship which must not be forgotten. In diabetes these two are of greatest importance because we must reduce the carbohydrate intake which entails an increase in fat intake in order to provide an adequate number of calories. To guard against too great an increase we follow a ratio between the two, the highest being 4 fat to 1 carbohydrate and the usual 2 fat to 1 carbohydrate. This is known in medicine as the "ketogenic-antiketogenic ratio" and when adhered to will prevent the formation of so-called ketone bodies with resulting acidosis. I wonder if the point is too obscure; that in order to metabolize fat you must eat carbohydrates.

Upon digestion and metabolism carbohydrate is stored as glycogen in the liver and muscle tissue where it is called forth to produce energy when required. If we curtail too greatly our intake therefore it should be readily apparent that our reserve will be depleted and one of the complex chemico-biologic processes of the body will be upset. In a certain fashionable girls' school a few years ago the

students complained of headache, lassitude, and inability to apply themselves to study during morning hours. The father of one of these girls was a prominent physician interested in diabetes. At that time the boyish figure was fashionable and most of the girls were eating little or no breakfast in order to meet the dictates of the mode. A series of blood studies during morning hours upon a group of students showed in each case a subnormal blood sugar. When they were induced to take a light but adequate breakfast these complaints vanished in thin air as blood sugars returned to a normal level.

We are now ready for the question as to how much to eat. This is relatively simple. Everyone should have a table showing the ideal weights for height, age and sex such as several life insurance companies furnish gratis. Clearly such a table can not be exactly correct for every person because human beings are not stamped out by steel dies like automobile parts, each one exactly alike with micrometer precision. They are approximate enough however to indicate a desirable ideal. It is safe to allow a 10 pound leeway. In diabetes we subtract 10 percent. If such a table is not available here is a rough way of estimation. Find the number of inches above five feet in height, multiply by 5½ and add 110. Thus height 5 feet 4 inches. 4 times 5½ is 22 plus 110 equals 132 pounds. That is a bit generous so we had better subtract our 10 pounds and set our goal at 122 unless the individual has a large bone framework or heavy muscular development.

The following plan for reduction of weight must of necessity be only approximate and must vary with circumstances. First let us settle the question of protein. I have already stated that in diabetes we consider 1 gram per kilogram of weight as adequate for tissue maintenance. So we take our ideal weight in pounds and divide by 2.2 then multiply by 1. Thus 132 pounds divided by 2.2 gives us 60 kilograms of protein as the requirement (meat, fish, eggs, nuts, cheese, etc.). Next we must determine the total number of calories required. This will vary with the type of life led: in sedentary life 1800 to 2100 calories may be sufficient, light work 2400 to 2800 moderately heavy, 3500, and heavy manual labor about 4500. 30 calories per kilogram of body weight is considered safe for body needs, therefore we shall take 60 times 30 or 1800 calories as our daily total. Now each gram of protein and each gram of carbohydrate gives 4 calories while each gram of fat gives 9 calories. So, taking our protein, we have 60 times 4 or 240 calories. 1800 minus 240 leaves 1560 calories to be made up of carbohydrate and fat. I shall allow 220 grams of carbohydrate (usual American consumption highest in the world, often 400) 1560 minus 880 leaves 680 calories which divided by 9 allows only 75 plus grams of fat. This latter is amply sufficient to make your meals acceptable. That should allow you to do some efficient burning away of accumulated body fat without danger. About 8 pounds per month is enough to lose without strain on the body. By all means buy Joslin's excellent little "Diabetic Manual" and read the parts on

food and diet. Should hunger become annoying take a cup of hot tea without sugar, or divide your total allowance into four meals instead of three and be sure to include bulk.

If all this seems hopelessly complicated, start yourself on the simple expediency of eating one-half as much bread sugar and potatoes as you have been accustomed to. Forego cream and butter using only enough fat to prepare food palatably. Let those pies and pastries alone. Have you actually been eating doughnuts and French toast with butter on them? — a third helping of fried potatoes or two desserts? Stop! Eat dry toast or toast with only the thinnest coating of butter, and only one piece please. Remember that with a reasonable amount of exercise much more can be eaten without fat production. And please do not take your exercise immediately after a meal. Every living thing except a human being by instinct rests after eating. The time to exercise or walk the deck is before and not immediately after eating. It has been said aptly that an excellent exercise to reduce weight is to grasp the edges of the dinner table firmly with both hands and push — (away from the table)..

Be guided by your bathroom scales and not by your friends' kindly comments. Remember that a lady of society is not called "fat" but is said to be "matronly" or to "have an imposing presence"; while a successful man of the world is termed "portly" or said to be a "solid business man". "Embonpoint" is a much pleasanter expression than "paunch", but it is the scale which tells the unvarnished truth.

Obesity must not be considered purely from the standpoint of personal appearance. All the fat is not on the outside but is also present in vital organs such as the heart where fatty infiltration or degeneration

will cause myocardial (heart muscle) deficiency. Your human engine in obesity tends to knock on a heavy grade like an automobile engine full of carbon. The added load breaks down the arches of the feet causing flatfeet. Joints may protest with development of arthritis. The obese are notoriously bad risks in pneumonia. Many diabetics have been grossly overweight for years prior to the onset of symptoms of this disease.

Just a few words about so-called "cures". There are on the market several saline purges whose alluring advertisements promise much. Alone they can not change a mountain of flesh into a sylph. Diet and exercise is invariably advised upon closer scrutiny. For laxative purposes great care should be exercised not to rely habitually on drastic cathartics lest we cause an irritation of the intestine with a resulting colitis. Some preparations contain thyroid extract. Unless this is taken under supervision of a competent physician in especially suitable cases its use is exceedingly hazardous because of the possibility in certain individuals of bringing about a state of hyperactivity of the thyroid gland.

There is no royal road to weight reduction nor can weight be safely reduced in a few days or weeks. A little vigilance early when clothes begin to pinch here and there is far more logical and easier than to suddenly realize that one has become so palpably overweight that it is impossible to further ignore the fact. Eat sensibly and adequately, take regular systematic exercise which need not be violent, keep elimination regular, drink plenty of water (at least 8 glasses per day) and not too much of other things, and lastly get eight hours sleep each night. We are often admonished to keep our chests out, but I say keep them up — do not let them slip down!

## AGRICULTURAL DIVISION NOTES

BY L. N. L.

The month of April has been a period of intensive work in the field for the personnel of the Agricultural Division. The projects outlined last month have been carried forward, and in addition many new ones have been started.

The inspection trips to the outlying districts have been continued, and personal contacts made with the farmers with the end in view of helping them not only with advice but also with material aid. This plan which involves teaching the farmer to use modern agricultural implements and methods is beginning to show the desired effect in a very material way in that the produce on display in the Public Market has reached the point where the supply is greater than the nominal demand. In order to insure the farmer a sure market for the fruits, vegetables and other farm products that he brings to town, an arrangement has been made with the Commissary Store to immediately purchase for cash any oversupply on market days. It is fully believed that when the fact is generally known

that all kinds of native produce is available in the market in variety and quantity to meet the demand, that the sales will be greatly augmented.

It is hoped that the readers of the Recorder will keep this point in mind and replenish their larders with fresh native products rather than use the more costly and less satisfactory canned goods, and in so doing reduce very materially the money allocated to the family budget, and at the same time help the native farmer to some measure of prosperity.

In spite of the general belief to the contrary the farmers of Guam are capable of producing all sorts of essential foods which if known and used will promote the general welfare of all concerned.

It is noted that several members of the Naval colony have started vegetable gardens of their own, and although it is too early to predict whether these will be successful, it is fair to say, at this writing, that the progress made is very encouraging and ultimate worth while results appear to be assured.

## CURIOS THINGS ABOUT GUAM

By L. N. L.

There are many curious things about Guam which often escape the attention of the casual observer. It is believed that it would be worth while to bring these to the notice of the readers of the Recorder, in the form of short articles, so they may obtain a better knowledge and understanding of the Island and the interesting things it contains.

### Some Useful Trees, Plants and Shrubs

It is indeed a curious thing about Guam that since the Island emerged from the sea as a sterile volcanic rock aeons ago that so many useful plants, shrubs and trees have found their way to it and now flourish to the delight and benefit of its modern inhabitants.

That this statement is so true is not always readily apparent, so the following list of some of the most useful and remarkable of these is set forth for the edification of the readers of the Recorder.

For instance, there is the Flame Tree (Arbol del fuego) described in this issue under the caption "Cover Design" and in addition there is—

1. The Booze Tree. *Cocos nucifera.*  
Vernacular name—Niyog. (Sp233)

Coconut trees which have been prepared to produce the substance known as tuba are numerous throughout the Island and may be easily identified by two white bands of metal or paint on the bole about four feet above the ground.

The tree is prepared to yield tuba by binding the spathe of the young inflorescence with strips of the green leaf to prevent its bursting and allowing branches of the spadix to spread. The tip of the flower cluster is then sliced off with a sharp knife and gently curved, so the sap will bleed into a joint of bamboo from the "Bucket Tree" (qv) hung to receive it. The liquid so collected is much like cider in consistency and taste. It will ferment without any treatment and in four hours will contain enough alcohol to be mildly intoxicating. If a stronger "kick" is desired the fermented tuba may be distilled and a potent rum, locally known as aguayente (aguardiente) produced. Padre Blanco, a friar in the Philippines is our authority for the statement that immoderate use of "aggie" causes, among other things, diseases resembling dropsy, scurvy, premature old age and ultimately insanity.

2. The Soap Bush. *Citrus aurantium saponacea.*  
Vernacular name—Káhel. (Sp226)

The saponaceous fruit of the soap orange which grows abundantly in Guam produces a fine lather and is an excellent substitute for man-made soap and has a delightful fragrance of its own. Safford says that in his time it was a common sight to see scores of women and girls standing waist deep in the river with shallow wooden trays (batea) before them, either afloat or resting on rocks, on which the linen was spread, lathered with soap orange pulp and vigorously being scrubbed with corn cobs. The leaves of the glabrous shrub, *Colubrina asiatica*, known locally as Gasoso, also yields a fine lather for laundry purposes, but apparently the natives of Guam do not so use it.

3. The Jewelers' Weight Tree.

*Adenanthera pavonina.*

Vernacular name—Koláles. (Sp174)

The seeds of this tree weigh exactly four grains, Troyweight, and are used by the native Jewelers in the East Indies in lieu of metal weights.

4. The Candle Tree. *Aleurites moluccana.*

Vernacular name—Lumbang. (Sp177)

A few of the nuts of this tree strung on a coconut leaflet rib makes an excellent candle. These nuts yield an odorless amber colored oil which is useful as an illuminating fuel and in addition is a pleasant tasting mild cathartic much superior to castor oil in its action. The roasted chopped nuts when mixed with a certain kind of seaweed are much esteemed as a relish.

5. The Jelly Weed. *Gracilaria confervoides.*

Vernacular name—Gulamán. (Sp177)

This edible seaweed is very common on the shores of Guam. It is gathered, bleached in the sun and then cooked with coconut milk or water to which flavoring is added from the Flavoring Tree (qv). It is then cooled in molds and the result is a delectable jelly or blancmange. From this weed is also made the substance known to the trade as "agar-agar" which has a wide variety of commercial uses. The best known perhaps, is the fact that agar-agar is an excellent culture media for bacteriologic experimentation.

6. The Torch Tree. *Cormigonus mariannensis.*  
Vernacular name—Gáusali. (Sp249)

A small tree that grows abundantly in rocky soil. The wood ignites easily and is used for torches. This is the wood that is used for torches by the natives of the South Sea Islands in their nocturnal fish netting and spearing expeditions along the reef. On calm nights hundreds of these torches may be seen and make a most interesting and attractive sight. The natives of Guam rarely make use of this valuable wood, but use instead dried coconut fronds or kerosene torches.

7. The Rattle Box Bush. *Crotalaria quinquefolia.*  
Vernacular name—Cascabeles. (Sp251)

The pods of this plant which contain many seeds make a nice rattle with which the baby may be amused.

8. The Make-up Tree. *Tamarindus indica.*  
 Vernacular name—Kamalindo. (Sp383)

The leaves of this tree yield a red dye on being crushed and may be used as a rouge for the cheeks or lips.

9. The Looking Glass Tree. *Heritiera littoralis.*  
 Vernacular name—Ufa. (Sp292)

The name of this tree which is of East Indian origin is derived from the fact that the under-side of the leaves have a silvery appearance not unlike a looking glass.

10. The Four o'clock Plant. *Mirabilis jalapa.*  
 Vernacular name—Maravilla. (Sp325)

The showy, trumpet shaped, veri-colored flowers of this plant seem to be withered and dying in the morning and early afternoon, but promptly at four o'clock, so it is said, open their variegated blossoms for all to admire.

11. The Saucer Bush. *Nothopanax cochleatum.*  
 Vernacular name—Platitos. (Sp333)

The saucer-like leaves of this ornamental shrub which is common in Guam, may be used to serve, in an attractive manner, salads, condiments and various titbits.

12. The Dye Tree. *Bixa orellana.*  
 Vernacular name—Achiote. (Sp199)

The dye is prepared by macerating the pods in boiling water, removing the seeds and leaving the pulp to settle. The water is then poured off leaving a residuum of a bright yellow or orange color. This dye is used for dying silk and cotton fabrics and is also used as a coloring matter for cheese and butter. In Guam it is also used to color soups and rice. It is said that the Samoans and Caroline Islanders paint their bodies with it for occasions of ceremony. No doubt it could be used by new arrivals in Guam as an artificial suntan until they become inured to the tropical sun itself.

13. The Chestnut Tree. *Bocca edulis.*  
 Vernacular name—Fago (Sp199)

Chestnuts are associated in the minds of all of us who were reared in a temperate clime with autumnal coolness and the breaking out of overcoats. But right here in Guam we have our chestnuts which may be roasted and eaten exactly like those that are indigenous to the temperate zone.

14. The Mucilage Plant. *Boerhaavia diffusa.*  
 Vernacular name—Dafau. (Sp201)

The very viscid fluid obtained from the perianth tube containing the fruit serves as a mucilage of good quality without any preparation. The glue principle of this plant is so tenacious that young chickens and turkeys sometimes die in consequence of their eyes becoming sealed when they mess around with the sticky fruit.

15. The Perfume Tree. *Canangium odoratum.*  
 Vernacular name—Álangílang. (Sp209)

The perfume of the flowers of this tree is heady, persistent and pleasant and may be used directly by crushing the leaves on the article to be perfumed.

In the event the fragrance is found to be too cloying the additional perfume bushes are recommended:

*Ambulia fragrans* – aromatic honeysuckle (Sp181)  
*Ambulia indica* – aromatic turpentine (Sp181)  
*Andropogon nardus* – verbena or citronella (Sp183)  
*Cestrum nocturnum* – valerian (Sp222)

16. The Murder Vine. *Abrus abrus.*  
 Vernacular name—Kolales halom-tano. (Sp171)

This vine produces seeds known in pharmaceutical parlance as Jequirity beans. These beans contain two potent proteid poisons which are almost identical in their physiological and toxic properties with those found in the venom of the viperine serpents.

In India the natives grind the seeds to a powder in a mortar from which is made a paste into which the points of their daggers and arrows are dipped. A wound inflicted by a weapon so prepared causes death within forty-eight hours.

There is no record that this sinister vine has ever been made use of in Guam, but its possibilities, from the above, are apparent.

17. The Marshmallow Shrub. *Abutilon indicum.*  
 Vernacular name—Malbas. (Sp172)

From the mucilaginous matter contained in the leaves, combined with flavor from the Flavoring Tree (qv) delicious marshmallows may be prepared.

18. The Barometer Plant. *Acacia farnesiana.*  
 Vernacular name—Aromo. (Sp173)

The leaves of the shrub are particularly sensitive to changes in the weather. When storm clouds darken the skies the leaves fold up and give a timely warning of the approach of inclement weather.

19. The Mosquito Repeller Tree. *Anacardium occidentale.*  
 Vernacular name—Kasué. (Sp182)

The sap of this tree yields a transparent gum very obnoxious to insects of all kinds. The acrid oil derived from the shells of the nuts when applied to books, furniture, etc. prevents damage due to attacks of destructive insects and may also be used to preserve fishing lines and nets.

20. The Flavoring Tree. *Annona muricata.*  
 Vernacular name—Laguaná. (Sp184)

The juice of the fruit of this tree has a pleasant acid flavor resembling a mixture of a mango and pineapple. It is much esteemed as a flavoring for ice cream, sherbet, puddings and other desserts. It is also excellent for flavoring drinks of all kinds.

21. The Bread Tree. *Artocarpus communis.*  
Vernacular name—*Lemae.* (Sp189)

The fruit of this tree in the unripe stage contains an edible white and mealy pulp of a consistency intermediate between new bread and sweet potatoes and when properly seasoned and cooked is palatable and nutritious. (See "Tested Recipes" in this issue).

22. The Bucket Bush. *Bambos blumeana.*  
Vernacular name—*Piao tituka.* (Sp194)

Lengths of this durable bamboo of suitable diameter, with all the septa removed except the bottom ones, are used as receptacles for water and other fluids and serve excellently for this purpose.

23. The Fisherman's Aid Tree.  
*Barringtonia speciosa.*  
Vernacular name—*Puting.* (Sp196)

The dried pods of this tree make fine floats for the fishermen's nets and the fresh ground nuts and bark of the tree are used as an intoxicant for stupefying fish. The following description from "Faery Lands of the South Seas" by Hall and Nordhoff, describing how the natives use the Barringtonia speciosa to stupefy fish so they may be easily caught is given as it is thought to be of interest.

"We set out at noon, the women carrying the crushed seeds of the barringtonia in hastily woven baskets of green coconut frond. A shallow stretch of lagoon lay before us, half a mile long by a quarter wide, and into this plunged the women and girls, wading and swimming in all directions, trailing behind them their baskets of poison. As time went on, a faint and curious odor began to rise from the water—a smell which reminded me vaguely of potassium cyanide. Soon the spearmen were busy—wild brown figures, naked except for scarlet loin clothes pursuing the half-stupefied fish among the crevices of the coral. Before the effect of the poison wore off and the reviving fish began to make their escape to deeper water the men were returning to the beach, the strings of hibiscus bark at their belts loaded and dragging."

The method as described above is universally used by the natives throughout the East Indies and the islands of Oceania for catching fish. This type of fishing is forbidden by law in Guam.

In the event that any of our readers are skeptical as to the authenticity of any of the above statements they are respectfully referred to W. E. Safford's "Useful Plants of Guam," the Encyclopaedia Britannica, any standard unabridged dictionary or any other reputable source of universal knowledge.

There are many other useful and unusual plants that occur in Guam. These will be covered in future issues of the Recorder.

## The Spotlight

### A Column of Comment

By Lt. Comdr. R. B. Storch, (MC), U. S. N.

future that we are yesterday's posterity. *Tempus fugit.*

Another thing which must be preserved at all hazards is the traditional *honor* and *integrity* of the Chamorro people. They are inherently *law-abiding*. This is not encouraged by presenting children with toy pistols so that they may play bandit, robber, gangster and hold-up man. When you give a child a toy rifle he plays soldier and that encourages *obedience* and *discipline*, for that's part and parcel of the *martial spirit*. But to give him a pistol fosters a refractory and lawless spirit. "As the *twig is bent*, so the *tree is inclined*."

The Chamorro language should be perpetuated. But this is not accomplished by refusing to learn any other language. Let it be *recorded permanently* in print as an *archive*, but let no one deprive himself of the splendid flow of thought and clarity of expression which most modern languages permit. They have changed to meet changed times. The English of Chaucer is hardly recognizable to the English-speaking peoples of to-day. It is the mother tongue to be sure, but the child (modern English) belies its parentage.

*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*

It is *never too late* in life to *learn*. One famous man learned Greek at the age of seventy so that he might read Homer in the original. Another at sixty learned to speak French fluently. Ignorance at any age may often be justifiable, but to *remain in ignorance* when opportunity for enlightenment presents is *indefensible*. It needs the *salt of experience* and understanding to create a *thirst for knowledge*.

The following conversation was overheard in Chamorro: "Why don't you take him to the *hospital*?" Reply: "He's not sick enough." And that's like the employee who came running out of the private office of his boss crying: "The boss has *hanged himself!*" "Well," the others asked, "Did you cut him down?" "No," he replied, "He's not *dead yet*."

But then, of course, a *dying man* can always say, like the prisoner awaiting execution for murder who replied, when asked if he had any last words or message: "Yes, this is going to be a *great lesson to me*."

La muerte con pies iguales mide la choza pajiza y los palacios reales.

*Dying* is a confirmed *habit* which the human race has *never* been able to *overcome*. The great musician and composer Franz Liszt wrote an orchestral composition which he called "Les Preludes," portraying in music the idea that this life on earth is merely a prelude to a greater life beyond the grave. That is a beautiful thought but almost everyone likes to extend the earthly preparatory period for as long a time as possible, and even the *best human machine* needs to go in the garage occasionally for *overhaul* and *repairs*.

And speaking of music, what has become of the characteristic Chamorro racial music such as mothers must have sung to their children long years ago? And songs of feast days and celebrations of victories? And folklore? Are they gone and forgotten? Or are there persons who still remember? These relics of an ancient culture *should be preserved* if it is not already too late. We are apt to forget when we speak of the

## Government House Notes

Governor and Mrs. Alexander entertained at dinner on 2 April for: Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Mund, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Daggett, Miss E. J. Cunningham, Miss B. M. Lubus, Miss Larry Alexander and Miss Lois Alexander. After dinner, some of the guests played bridge while others attended the movies.

On Sunday, 7 April, Governor and Mrs. Alexander entertained Lt. and Mrs. Edward W. Hawkes and their son, Philip at dinner.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Faus and their sons, Duncan and Curtis, were dinner guests at the Government House on Sunday, 14 April.

Mrs. George A. Alexander entertained the Friday Morning Ladies Bridge Club on 19 April. Forty-one ladies enjoyed a delightful luncheon and played bridge afterward.

The Misses Larry and Lois Alexander were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James on Sunday, 21 April.

The Governor and Mrs. George A. Alexander received the members of the Naval Colony at The Government House on Wednesday, 24 April. Tea was served and the Station Band provided music.

The Governor and Mrs. Alexander entertained Bishop Olaiz and Father Xavier at dinner on Thursday, 25 April. Bishop Olaiz expects to leave shortly for Spain.

### AMATEUR RADIO ACTIVITIES

By Ivestar

Amateur Radio is largely responsible for the use of frequencies above 1300 kilocycles. At one time, it was thought that waves of higher frequency than this were useless. But the Amateur, not content to work on these low frequencies, started experimenting with the higher ones. The result was that an entirely new field was opened up, and our present day communications use frequencies of 15,000 and above. These frequencies are extremely valuable for daylight communication over great distances, while the ones around 7,000 and down travel further at night.

It is through this desire of amateur radiomen for experimenting, that Guam may soon have a successful phone circuit, with stations in the States. This past week, much experimenting has been carried on at OM2RX with phone, and Bill Middleton reports, that satisfactory contacts were made with two stations in California, and a number of stations in Australia and Japan.

The equipment now used at OM2RX, will soon be replaced with a type that will give higher power output with increased results. We hope that soon we may be able to communicate with friends in the states other than through the medium of code. The list of active stations has increased. Carter (OM2BO) has finally erected an antenna, put a trans-

mitter on the air, and succeeded in working two European stations.

Damian (OM2DM) has given up transmitter construction, for the present, to rebuild a receiver.

Burnett (OM2AA), after constructing a successful super-het receiver has turned his attention to building model airplanes.

Traffic reports for the past month:

OM1TB,	originated	368	delivered	126	relayed	329
OM2RX,	"	132	"	104	"	270
OM2PI,	"	9	"	1	"	0.

## What Price Copra?

By J. Sherman

There have been many changes in the South Seas during the past few years; changes social, political and economic. The archipelagoes, groups, and islands affected by these changes include practically all of the tropical countries immortalized in poetry and fiction as the lotus-eating fairy-lands where economic perplexities and social problems were mental miasmas.

During the past decade or more, there has existed a "boom" era, due to the reign of King Copra. This product was the mainstay of the islands, and during the war sold as high as \$200 per ton. Even at this high price the supply hardly equalled the demand. Such other products as cocoa, pearl shell, vanilla, coffee and transportable fruit all brought the highest prices in the history of the islands. Due to this influx of money, the native along with other nationalities, prospered materially far beyond his fondest dreams.

Along with this prosperity came familiarity with the customs of the white races; such as the automobile and other mechanical devices. Tin shacks replaced thatched huts, and canned goods took the place of the native foods.

Then lean years followed the prosperous ones. The standard of radios, automobiles and tinned goods became more difficult of achievement. The failure of the copra market brought to an end the lavish-spending existence.

But to the native himself, the lack of tin roofs and talking machines will presently cease to trouble him, and in his old time house of thatch, with his old time diet of fish, rice, taro and yams, he will be quite as happy and much better off. This change in the social structure will mean that the coming race of mixed blood will learn to exist in the simple fashion prevailing before the advent of the Caucasian race.

For this is what is inevitably going to happen in these islands of the South Seas. They will have to go back to the old days and the old ways, because practically all trade will cease if the copra market ceases to exist.

The answer to the problem is obvious. It means considerate overlordship, protection of the native in his home and in his daily life from exploitation, a desire created in the native mind for economic independence, and a wise but benevolent form of government. In this way only can the peoples of the South Pacific be enabled to live happily and to produce enough for their needs.

# ISLAND NEWS

## Inarajan

On Saturday morning, 2 March, 1935, Mr. Jesus Diego Paulino, popular teacher in the T. M. Potts School, was married to Miss Josefina Meno Sugiyama of Inarajan. The nuptials were preceded by a two day's fandango which was greatly enjoyed by all the friends and relatives.

Our civilian dentist, Dr. R. P. Carls, accompanied by his assistant Mr. Frank Tenorio, paid an official visit to Inarajan on 7 March 1935. Dr. Carls brought his portable dental apparatus with him, which he set up in the schoolhouse. Here he looked over the teeth of one hundred and sixty-seven children and several adults. He performed one hundred and one extractions from 9:30 a. m. until 2 p. m.

Dr. Carls paid another visit the following week, but there were not nearly so many patients this time.

The election results were very satisfactory. Election was held on 9 March 1935 when Mr. Lucas San Nicolas was elected to represent the people of Inarajan in the Fourth Guam Congress. Commissioner Guerrero expressed great satisfaction over the results of the election, and expressed the opinion that the election of Mr. San Nicolas should create a better spirit of cooperation between the people and the Naval Government.

The people of Inarajan are expecting a much larger harvest of rice this year than for many years past. Up to 15 March our two most industrious planters, Mr. Agustin San Nicolas and Mr. Jose D. Flores, have harvested 65 cabanes, which is only a small part of their total crop.

On 19 March 1935, the Fiesta of San Jose was held in Inarajan. This celebration attracted a large number of visitors from different parts of the island, and many homes were thrown open to feed the hungry pilgrims.

## Merizo

### Fire Alarm Sounded at Merizo

At about 12:45 p.m. the Church bell at Merizo sounded indicating that fire was sighted sweeping toward the town. Immediately the Commissioner sounded his horn calling all able bodied men to fight the flames. About one hundred and fifty men were on the scene in about half an hour's time, and the fire was put out although the wind was blowing quite strong towards the town.

## Rice Harvesting

Practically all the rice crops has been harvested at the present time. Carmelo E. Naputi, Francisco C. Quitugua, Ignacio A. Reyes and Jose F. Candaso are the leading harvesters.

## Corn

The people of this district are now preparing the corn fields for planting when the rainy season starts. Work is rather slow on account of the lack of plows.

## Holy Week

Merizo is rather unfortunate this year in connection with the celebration of the holy week as there is no padre to perform the ritual ceremonies, it is expected however that there will be a proper observance on Easter Sunday.

## Sumay

Thirteen selected numbers were presented in the closing program of Maxwell School on Wednesday 20 March, at 10:30 A.M. The program was opened by a selection by the Navy Band, and proceeded in a very smooth and orderly manner until the end. After the conclusion of the program His Excellency, The Governor, gave a brief address congratulating Principal Baltazar Carbullido and his staff on the excellent performance.

Much favorable comment was heard from those present on the beautiful decorations, the arrangement of the stage, and the orderly manners of the school children.

The closing of our schools for the vacation period was also marked by the annual contests in Agana, and at the Club Fair at Piti on 28 and 29 March. Three prizes were won in the Academic section, and two in the club work section. In the march and drill the Maxwell boys were well spoken of.

The following letter was sent to Major R. W. Voeth, USMC, in appreciation of his cooperative spirit toward our school:

Maxwell School, Sumay.  
9 April 1935.

Major R. W. Voeth, USMC,

Commanding Officer, Marine Base,  
Sumay, Guam.

Via: The Head of the Department of Education  
The Governor of Guam

Sir:

Your contribution of the services of two busses with drivers on 27, 28 and 29 March in transporting the agricultural exhibits of the Boys' and Girls' Club work to the fair at Piti, and the school children and parents to Agana and return, has greatly helped in the successful representation of Maxwell School at the different school activities.

On their behalf I take this opportunity of extending to you, and also to others under your command, who have so generously assisted us, our most grateful thanks. I am

Respectfully yours,  
Baltazar P. Carbullido,  
Principal Maxwell School.

Two games of indoor baseball were played on the Marine Ball Field on 7 April. The first game was between the San Ignacio Cardinals of Agana, and the Sumay Stars. The final score was Cardinals 5  
Stars 3

The second game was between picked teams from Asan and the Sumay Stars. The score was:

Sumay Stars	8
Asan	2

## OFFICERS CLUB ACTIVITIES

On the night of the 6th the regular Saturday night dinner-dance was held at the Club. A large crowd attended and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

On Saturday the 13th, a "Welcome Home" dinner-dance was given at the Club in honor of the Gold Star and our associates who have just returned from cruising in the Orient. It was well attended and a most enjoyable evening was had by all. It's pleasant to know that the Gold Star will be with us for a few weeks before their trip to Manila.

Thursday evening the 18th, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Saunders entertained at a very lovely dinner-dance which all the officers and their ladies of the Naval Colony attended. It was one of those gala occasions which occurs too infrequently. A grand time was enjoyed and the host and hostess are to be congratulated for such a well appointed party.

Since the return of the Gold Star both the Tuesday night and Friday morning bridge parties have enjoyed a large attendance. From the various tales related by some of the players Culbertson himself would sit up and take notice were he in attendance.

Our energetic Chairman of the House Committee and his associates are to be congratulated on the wonderful improvement on the cuisine. Keep up the good work.

## SOCIAL NOTES

By Virginia Clifford

On 25 March the Navy Nurses entertained at dinner at their quarters for: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford. They later took their guests to the Gaiety Theater.

Lt. and Mrs. H. D. Goldy gave a dinner at the Officers' Club 30 March. Their guests were: Governor and Mrs. Alexander, Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Storch.

1st. Lt. and Mrs. W.R. Williams had as their guests at the dinner dance at the Officers' Club 30 March: Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Carls, Miss Lubus, Miss Barnet, Mr. Hill, Mr. Noble, and Mr. Smith.

On 5 April Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh entertained at dinner at their quarters in Sumay. Their guests were: Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart, Miss Cunningham, and Miss Lubus.

Mrs. J. M. Speissegger was hostess at a bridge luncheon at her home 9 April. Those present were: Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Mrs. John Flynn, Mrs. F.S.C. Layman, Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Mrs. W. F. James, and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

On Saturday, 13 April, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F.S.C. Layman gave a buffet supper at their quarters later taking their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club. Their guests were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Lt. and Mrs. E. H. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Carls, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander, Dr. J. I. Yohannan, and Mr. J.M. Lenart.

Lt. and Mrs. M.W. Pemberton entertained at dinner 14 April at their quarters in Sumay for: Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Pugh, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James, and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. N. Linsley have entertained at a number of dinners this month at their quarters in Agana.

On 9 April they had as their guests 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, 2nd Lt. and Mrs. L. C. Plain, and Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Carls.

On 15 April those present were: Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Faus, and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart.

Their guests before the bridge party at the Officers' Club 23 April were: Pharmacist and Mrs. S.R. Foley, Pay Clerk and Mrs. E. J. Beasley, and Quartermaster Clerk and Mrs. C. T. Smith.

They entertained on 29 April for: Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Miss Cunningham, the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford and Major R.W. Voeth.

On 15 April Mrs. J. G. Blanche was hostess at a luncheon at her quarters in Piti for: Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Mrs. L. N. Linsley, Mrs. M. M. Leonard, Mrs. H. D. Goldy, Mrs. C. H. McMillan, and Mrs. J. L. Enyart.

Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford had as their guests at dinner 15 April: Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McMillan, and Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young. They went with their guests to see "Cavalcade".

Mrs. W. F. James gave a bridge luncheon 16 April for: Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Mrs. John Flynn, Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

On 16 April Mrs. C. R. Wilcox was hostess at a luncheon at her house. Her guests were: Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Mrs. R. B. Storch, Mrs. J. L. Enyart, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Leonard entertained at dinner 16 April at their quarters in Piti after which they took their guests to the bridge party at the Officers' Club. The guests were: Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young, and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart.

On 16 April Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Durnell gave a dinner later taking their guests to the Officers' Club. Those present were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes, and Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Blanche.

On 17 April Dr. and Mrs. Lamont Pugh entertained at dinner at their quarters in Sumay for: Lt. and Mrs. E. H. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James, Miss Larry Alexander and Miss Lois Alexander.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Saunders were hosts at a dinner and dance given at the Officers' Club Thursday, 18 April. More than one hundred guests were present.

On Saturday, 20 April, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Young had as their guests at a buffet supper at their quarters in Sumay: Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Hawkes, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, Lt. and Mrs. K. O. Ekelund, Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James, Lt. and Mrs. W. T. Eckberg, Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Steele, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander, Miss Lubus, Miss Hodge, Miss Barnet, Dr. R. E. S. Kelley, Dr. J. I. Yohannan, Mr. W. Noble and Mr. W. Hill. They later took their guests to the dance at the Officers' Club.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. James gave a buffet supper at their house, 21 April for: Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Lt. and Mrs. E. H. Browne, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander, Dr. R. E. S. Kelley, and Dr. J. I. Yohannan.

On Monday, 22 April, Capt. (MC) and Mrs. A. B. Clifford entertained at dinner later taking their guests to the Gaiety Theater. The guests were: Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Faus, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Saunders, and the Misses Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Flynn had as their guests at dinner 23 April: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. J. McMullen, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, and Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Blanche. They took their guests to the bridge party at the Officers' Club.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Enyart gave a buffet supper, 23 April, followed by bridge at the Officers' Club. Their guests were: Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Steele, 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, 1st Lt. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, Miss Emily Cunningham, and Miss Lubus.

On Thursday, 25 April, Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Durnell had a buffet supper at their house. Those present were: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Saunders, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Vail, Lt. and Mrs. Cecil Faine, Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Pemberton, Lt. and Mrs. W. T. Eckberg, Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Blanche, Dr. J. I. Yohannan, and Mr. J. M. Lenart. They took their guests to the U. S. S. Gold Star dance given at the Service Club.

Mrs. A. J. McMullen entertained at luncheon 25 April at her quarters on Radio Hill in honor of Mrs. G. A. Alexander and Mrs. D. C. Daggett. Her other guests were: Mrs. A. B. Clifford, Mrs. F. A. Saunders, Mrs. F. S. C. Layman, Mrs. J. M. Speissegger, Mrs. E. H. Browne, the Misses Larry and Lois Alexander, and Kathleen and Virginia Clifford.

### TESTED RECIPES FOR ISLAND DISHES

The Recorder will publish each month "Tested Island Recipes" that, if conscientiously followed, will eliminate the necessity for the purchase of costly and unnecessary imported foods.

Please help the good work along by sending in to the Editor the recipe for your favorite dish.

#### 26. Breadfruit — Boiled in Coconut Milk

Peel 1 medium sized breadfruit. Wash with salt water, cut lengthwise in long strips about two inches wide. Put in saucepan. Grate the meat of one coconut and obtain the milk by immersing in a small amount of cold water for about three minutes then squeezing through cheese cloth. Strain the milk, add enough water to make two cups of liquid.

Pour liquid over breadfruit, add 1 teaspoon of salt. Let simmer until thoroughly cooked but not mushy. The breadfruit is then ready to serve.

The breadfruit may be cooked until very soft and mealy. When cooked in this manner it may be prepared in the same way as mashed potatoes.

#### 27. Breadfruit — Fried

Wash breadfruit, cut in half. Put in pan or kettle and cover with cold water. Put on stove and cook until tender, but do not permit it to get too soft. Drain, peel and cut off a slice from each half where it has been exposed during boiling and discard. Cut in

strips about size of potatoes for french frying and fry in deep, hot fat until brown. Drain and serve.

**Editor's note** — The breadfruit tree is a native of Polynesia and Malasia and, needless to say, its name is derived from the fact that when the fruit is cooked its mealy pulp so closely resembles new bread and replaces that important article in the dietary of the natives in so many tropical lands. Actually it is comparable both in taste and nutritive value to boiled sweet potatoes mixed with whole milk.

Two varieties are abundant in Guam, the sterile or seedless *Artocarpus communis* (*Lemae*) and the fertile or seeded *A. integrifolia* (*Dugdug*). Only the fruit of the former is valued as food but the seeds of the latter (*Nangka*) are rich in oil and are relished by the natives. They are eaten roasted or boiled and are much like chestnuts in flavor.

### 28. Avocado Salad

(SERVES 6)

(Contributed by Mrs. Sherman)

2 avocados	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon grated onion	Pinch of pepper
1 tablespoon grated green pepper	1 envelope plain gelatine
	1/4 cup boiling water.

Scoop the pulp out of the avocados and mash. Add onion, green pepper, salt and pepper. Soak gelatine in boiling water. Combine mixtures. Put in mold and chill. Serve plain or with mayonnaise.

### 29. Watermelon Pickle

(Contributed by Mrs. Sherman)

1 watermelon	10 cloves	3 sticks cinnamon
2 cups vinegar	1-1/2 cups brown sugar.	

Cut off green skin of melon, paring thinly, scoop out pulp and discard pulp and skin. Cut rind into pieces about size of potatoes for french frying. Soak in salted water for three hours, then drain and cook in the vinegar to which has been added the sugar, cloves and cinnamon, until the rind is amber colored.

classes in first aid, personal hygiene and military courtesy and customs.

Classes are held daily except Saturday, Sunday and holidays and usually three or four months are required to cover the subjects outlined. However, due to guard duty, time taken in travel between stations and other interferences, it has been found that the majority of the men can only cover the complete course of instruction twice a year.

On 1 April a three weeks period of range instruction began. This instruction included the rifle, pistol and automatic rifle in addition to the qualifying firing with each weapon.

At the present time 48 men are on the range. These men will fire for their annual qualification in the three weapons mentioned.

In 1934 the qualification requirements with the rifle were raised so that now to "get into the money" for expert rifleman it is necessary to make at least 315 out of a possible 350. In other words, it means that out of the 70 shots fired for record score over Course "A" only 35 of them can be "out of the black", or bullseye.

The qualification as Expert Rifleman entitles the individual to the extra compensation of \$5.00 per month for a period of twelve months.

### COMMISSARY STORE NOTES

By Lt.-Comdr. F. S. C. Layman, SC, USN.

Contract prices on nearly all foodstuffs are going up with every new shipment from the States. Beef received on the last arrival of the Grant was 40% higher than the previous shipment; the contract price of butter has increased 50% in the last year; flour has gone up in price 33 1/3%.

These higher costs are distressing to the family budget but they may be offset in a large measure by the thrifty manager who patronizes the Public Market. It is noteworthy in this connection that the prices of Guam products have not increased.

The sale of 1000 dozen Island eggs every month in the Commissary Store indicated that this Guam product is becoming more and more one of the principle protein foodstuffs of the local diet. An increase in the use of Island eggs will effect a decrease in the demand for imported meats. This point is of more than passing interest at this time in view of the 40% increase in the wholesale cost of United States meats during the last six months with no increase in the cost of Island eggs. The serving of an omelet instead of a steak is suggested to those who are interested in keeping food costs at a minimum. Arrangements have been made to have all Island eggs candled before they are delivered to the Commissary Store. This will insure that our patrons receive guaranteed strictly fresh eggs.

Two thousand pounds of locally grown rice has been sold in the Commissary Store during the past month. The quality of the Guam rice has shown a marked improvement over the first lot received. It is now thoroughly dried and has practically no broken grains.

Sales of Guam soap continue on an upward trend from 6500 pounds for the 2nd Quarter to 6650 pounds for the 3rd Quarter.



## MARINE ACTIVITIES

On 29 March a three months intensive training period was completed. All men except those in the first pay grade are required by order of the Major General Commandant to take this training and it devolves upon the individual commanding officers to see that the men required to complete this course of instruction after they have been in their command for a reasonable length of time.

This course of instruction includes infantry weapons with which troops are equipped; as the rifle, pistol, automatic rifle, hand and rifle grenades, and the bayonet. In addition to the instruction outlined above, drills were held in close order, extended order and combat principles to include the company and also

### THE ROOSTERS CROW AGAIN

The cockpit in Mr. T. Shinohara's Gas Kitchen, the leading night club of Agana, was the scene of a very sanguinary set-to on 16 April when five newcomers to the Island "took it on the chin" during the initiation to the Secret and Saprophytic Order of The Roosters. The latest victims were Lieut.-Comdr. R. E. S. Kelley, (MC), USN, Captain H. N. Potter, USMC, First Lieut. H. L. Litzenberg, USMC, First Lieut. L. C. Plain, USMC, and Mr. S. F. Smith of the Cable Station. (It might be mentioned in passing that there is no gas in Mr. Shinohara's kitchen: the only substance resembling gas is the hot air emitting from the salon.)

The Roosters and Cockerels assembled in front of Dorn Hall at high noon, and preceded by Chief Whangdoodle J. M. Speissegger and the Navy Band, paraded with customary eclat to the scene of the slaughter. Here one was reminded of the good old Spartan days, for as each neophyte was dragged struggling and screaming into the torture chamber, a group of intrepid women, including the wives of some of the victims, stood on a porch across the street while the sacrificial rites went on, with never a sign to show the horrified emotion gnawing from within. It was indeed a grawsome sight, and the shrieks and groans which arose from within the den of torture were enough to break the morale of even the most hard-boiled egg.

After the tortured had been carted off to the repair shop, the old Roosters settled down to their executive session mid the usual wild disorder. Here we are permitted to divulge a secret. The question before the Assembly was; "How Can We Increase the Size of Eggs in Guam?" The subject was approached from all angles including the Executive, Industrial, Medical and Engineering, with the result that with their usual sagacity, the Roosters decided to leave the matter up to the hens.

A good time was had by all, and the victims now are all able to sit up and take a little nourishment.

### SERVICE CLUB NOTES

By Huckens

Since the last issue of the Guam Recorder the Service Club has been completely reorganized. This reorganization was inspired by our club slogan, "Service to the Service". It has for its object the establishment of a sounder financial policy and eventually a more efficient and well regulated organization. Lieutenant K. O. Ekelund, U. S. Navy, continues as officer in charge. He is assisted by Pharmacist S. R. Foley, U. S. Navy, who holds the office of Club Treasurer, and by Chief Storekeeper C. A. Braun, U. S. Navy, the Club's new manager. A well regulated staff of cashiers and other employees is being organized. The indulgence and patience of all club patrons is requested during this period of transition. Out of the present temporary disorder will spring a new club, a better

club, and a more pleasant and efficient club — YOUR CLUB!

Several new projects are in mind, chief of which will be the renovation of the old "scuttlebutt" into a reading and recreation room. The pool and billiard tables will be installed in this room. Other table games including cards, checkers, acey ducy, chess and cribbage will be available for issue to patrons from the club's new office which is to be located in the old serving room. The south end of the ground floor will be cleared of the present club office, pool and billiard tables, and is to be transformed into a stag room.

With the arrival of a new consignment of bridge prizes from the Orient, the activities of the bridge club have been greatly stimulated. An attendance of at least ten full tables should be the rule rather than the exception every Tuesday evening.

It is expected that work will soon commence on the blasting out of a swimming pool at the Navy Recreation Beach. When this has been accomplished diving and swimming float facilities will be added.

And now, just a word on the financial operating system of your club. Credit has been restored to all members in good standing. On the last day of each month your bill becomes due and payable. Bills will be rendered monthly, but failure to receive your bill will not be accepted as an excuse for non-payment. All bills must be paid by the tenth of the month following that in which your obligation was contracted.

Remember, the purpose of the above is to improve your club and make it sound financially. The pursuit of this definite policy is doing you a personal good turn by holding your credit account always within reason. So — boost your club, use its facilities, and give the management your KICKS or SUGGESTIONS so that they can strive toward making the Service Club a real Enlisted Men's Club.

### Social & Other Doings

By Mrs. W. F. Mims

On 26 March RM1c and Mrs. H. Winston were host and hostess for the regular Tuesday evening Bridge at the Service Club. Mrs. J. R. Foster and PhM3c H.E. Hoche were awarded prizes for high score.

CRM and Mrs. M. D. Wood entertained CSK and Mrs. H. Carlyle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fall and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Jorgenson on 1 April. Bridge was enjoyed until a late hour after which delicious refreshments were served.

Members of the Bridge Club met on 2 April at the Service Club for the regular Tuesday evening Bridge. Mrs. W. T. Worthey was hostess for the evening. Mrs. F. B. Schroeder and PhM2c L. Brown were recipients of prizes for high score.

On 6 April RM1c and Mrs. A. B. Carter gave a roast pig dinner for the (big bad wolves). Guests were PhM2c and Mrs. H. H. Haralson, Yeolc and Mrs. K. W. Murray, RM1c Charles Stone, Yeo2c H. C. Huckins, SK2c C. E. Lowe and Sea2c E. Ford. Only the skeleton of the pig was left.

On the evening of 8 April CMM and Mrs. W. T. Worthey of Piti entertained a group of friends, the occasion being Mr. F. Fall's and Mrs. Worthey's birthdays. A round of Bridge was enjoyed with honors going to Mrs. M. J. Todd, CPhM and Mrs. J. F. Kahn. CSK H. Carlyle carried away the consolation prize. A buffet lunch was served at midnight with a surprise of two birthday cakes, lighted with how many candles? Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. Fall, CSK and Mrs. H. Carlyle, CBM and Mrs. W. Knieling, CWT and Mrs. M. J. Todd, CPhM and Mrs. J. F. Kahn, CRM and Mrs. M. D. Wood, CBM J. N. McLean and QM.Sgt. and Mrs. C. Seiler. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all, each wishing Mr. Fall and the hostess many happy birthdays in Guam as elsewhere.

CBM and Mrs. Anthony Daniels were host and hostess on 9 April at the regular Tuesday evening Bridge held at the Service Club. Highest honors went to Mrs. J. F. Kahn and CWT M. J. Todd.

On 16 April the regular Tuesday evening Bridge was played at the Service Club. CMM and Mrs. F. B. Schroeder were host and hostess for the evening. Mrs. W. F. Mims and PhM3c J. H. Hathaway carried home the coveted prizes for high scores. After the round of bridge, refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed. Twenty-five members attended.

On 20 April CRM and Mrs. M. D. Wood and daughter Joan were guests of Ye01c and Mrs. W. F. Mims. After an enjoyable evening of bridge a tempting salad course was served.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the new arrivals in Guam to attend the regular Tuesday evening bridge at the Service Club.

## U. S. S. PENGUIN

Intensive training has been on the program of late for the forthcoming trip to the rifle range at Sumay. Competition is going to be keen and some fine scores are promised.

Fishing has been improving somewhat in that three good sized skipjacks have gone Piti-ward within the last week.

On 27 March, the Penguin steamed to Merizo, remained there overnight and the next morning brought to Apra Harbor, 253 school children from Merizo and Umatac, to attend the School Exercises. These children were returned to Merizo and Umatac on 3 April.

On 28 March, C. F. Uzzell, R.M.3c., was advanced in rating to R.M.2c. Keep up the good work, Uzzie.

G. P. McGee, Sea.2c., returned to duty after quite a sojourn at the Naval Hospital. G. Stumberg, Sea.1c., recovered from the injury to his hand, also returned from the hospital. Welcome back.

Prospective losses to the United States via the next trip of the Henderson are: Bolock, G. I., E.M.2c., Fry, H. A., M.M.2c. and Sharp, J. I., F.1c.

## U. S. S. Gold Star

How many people realize that the Gold Star has never remained in Guam more than twenty consecutive days during the past eighteen months? And that in that time she has steamed 50,000 miles. Yet to the Navy at large, since she is listed as station ship at Guam, the common thought is that she spends 90% of her time at anchor!

The March health trip found us with a full passenger list, including 19 children.

We just missed the annual winter carnival in Manila, but arrived in Yokohama the opening day of the huge Industrial Exposition, celebrating the reconstruction since the earthquake eleven years before.

The ships baseball team played twice in Manila, defeating Sternberg Hospital 13 - 3, and the Cavite Marines 19 - 2. Basketball had its chance in Shanghai and Yokohama. In the former city, the Kwangtongs a Chinese team leading their league were stopped 46 - 35, as was the U. S. S. Asheville 38 - 21. Sweet revenge was obtained in Japan when the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club was beaten 38-21. Two days later, St. Joseph's College fell by the same score. Not bad for an outfit that never had a chance to practice and doesn't even own a basket ball!

The subterranean volcano that was discovered by the Gold Star close by the island of Iwo Jima in Van Dieman Straits last October now is a small island. This seemed to be a matter of disappointment for all hands when we passed close by early 25 March. This volcano was about to become a health cruise feature.

The ship's company threw a party at the Service Club Thursday, 25th April for the local contingent in honor of those who were about to leave us. Dancing, entertainment bits, midnight luncheon and quantities of cold refreshments rounded out an enjoyable evening for everyone.

We're off for the Navy Yard again, for the annual "tear up to throw away but patch and use again" night mare.

Our return will find many new faces within our bulwarks. Our popular skipper, Comdr. W. C. Faus has his orders to Command the Navy Recruiting Station at Portland, Oregon and will leave about 8 May for a trip with his family in Northern China and Japan before returning to the States. Our new Captain Comdr. Robert L. Dyer joins us at Manila 27 May. The U. S. S. Henderson will take back approximately 30 enlisted men including Ski Podlewski, our crack base baller who expects to take a whirl at the professional side of the sport.

Be seeing you end of June!!

### STATIC

Radio Supervisor:

Gee! Buddy, we are sending a bushel of love and kisses all the way to your sweetie in Diego for thirty-five cents. That's cheap!

Hospital Corpsman:

Seems pretty high to me.

Radio Supervisor:

Well how about two bushels for forty cents?

Hospital Corpsman:

Sold!

# SPORTS

## BOXING

Local fans who jammed the Stadium Sunday night, 21 April, to witness "Slugger" Quitugua in action were not fully satisfied as the bout was a very slow affair. K. O. Salas was way out of his class with the "Slugger". The bout was very one sided from bell to bell, and in the sixth round Salas went down for the count, and the short end of the purse.

In the six round semi-final, Battling Anderson of the U.S.S. Gold Star gave Tiger Manley of Agana a good beating. It was one of the most interesting bouts of the evening. In the opening round both boys mixed it up at a lively rate, but the pace was too fast to continue and Manley was so winded in later rounds that he lost the fight on a decision.

The main preliminary was between Justo White and the Agat Terror. It was also a good scrap while it lasted, and the rounds were about even. However as White appeared to be more aggressive, he was handed the decision.

In the third preliminary, Tommy Smith of the U. S. S. Gold Star won from Marine Dorando by a technical knockout in the third.

The second preliminary was won by Knockout Frisco from Flashy Angel by the knockout route in the third.

In the first preliminary, Tony Concepcion drew with Tommy Rosario, both had the same number of

falls to their credit. Both boys were new to the ring and seemed to be in doubt whether to fight or wrestle.

The curtain raiser was a wrestling bout between "Strangler" Miguel and "Two Fall" Mike. Mike got his numbers mixed, and gave one fall to the "Strangler," thereby coming out on the short end.

## BASEBALL

The final game of the Guam "World's Series," which brought to a close the baseball season for this year, was a "Humdinger" from start to finish. It was won by the Native All Stars from the Service All Stars by the score of 5 to 4.

The final scene in the ninth inning was one of those "Casey-at-the-Bat" affairs. Each team had won two games, and this was the deciding one. There were two out and two men on. Slager, the Slugger from the U.S.S. Gold Star was at bat. He had been the heavy hitter of the series. He hit a long low drive to deep left. The hit was labeled for a home run in anybody's league, and many of the customers were counting their winnings, when Munoz, the left fielder of the native team, came out of the nowhere and into the here, and with a long flying dive through the air speared the ball with one hand. Munoz made several outside loops before he made his three point landing, but he held on to the ball. This "one in a million" catch of Munoz's was one of the most remarkable ever made in any ball park, anywhere, any time. We hope to see more of Munoz next season.

## Guam From A Coconut Tree

By Huckens

This marks the second edition of this column in the RECORDER and from the growls and laughs one hears we judge it a success.

If you hear an unusual amount of noise and speech making in San Antonio, don't be alarmed and call the police because the gentleman making the speech is not a communist but is merely campaigning for the Senatorship made vacant by the transfer of Majors, PhM2c. to the U. S. S. Gold Star.

Why is it that every time Johnny Ross is seen some one shouts at him, "how you making out Ross?" It is perfectly obvious they are not inquiring of his health. Understand he is now seeking new fields to conquer, his slogan, "pick me a hard one".

We note with regret that Schwarze has returned to his pre-Navy profession, that of a GIGOLO.

The other night Sheriff Brown of the hospital was to have been taken for a ride but the hoodlums left their plan of attack too well marked and therefore were forced to flee under a barrage of clubs and spades.

Think our social correspondent slipped up when she failed to mention the dart throwing contest given by Mr. and Mrs. Haralson, of Yona, on the evening of 13 April, to be exact at 11:35 p. m. Murray of the Chicago Murrays won the contest by using an 'arf and 'arf overhand and underhanded delivery combined with a body twist.

Let Eddie Ford tell you the reason he let the Army down for the Navy. He told your correspondent he received his degree in the Army and thought he would enlist in the Navy and reap a bountiful harvest. He further stated that after

learning all the doughboys knew he still knew next to nothing as far as the Navy was concerned. Now all he says is "CHECK" or "I PASS".

When ever Tommy Goetz is seen in the show the question arises from the gang at the Zoo, "did he pay to get in?" How about it Tommy? Don't keep us in suspense any longer.

Senator Hewitt of the Lower Radio Barracks may not be able to out talk Senator Huey P. Long, but I venture to say he could out walk him. Senator Hewitt has walked from one end of the Island to the other. Last Sunday he was observed returning from a little jaunt up Mount Tenjo.

Why is it that our eminent and very popular police officer always seems to time himself so as to reach the Commissary Store around eleven o'clock daily?

The most jealous man in Guam is not a Hospital Corpsman as was heretofore suspected, but a radio-man second class. How about it - E. E. H.?

The ladies who sat in the show the other night and laughed so heartily at the fellow who sang, "She's away up THAR!! and I'm away down YARR!!" may be interested to know they have a potential gentleman right YAR in Guam who sings that song equally as well.

Yes Nick, we found out it was your money you have been so extravagant with.

### FLASH!

#### *A Mariner in Distress*

On Thursday, 18 April, 1935 radio advice was received from the Norwegian steamer "Nordanger" under charter to the Standard Oil Company and making passage from San Francisco to Manila, that a member of her crew had a piece of metal lodged in his eye and was in urgent need of medical attention.

Arrangements were made by radio for the "Nordanger" to put into Guam, but later it was decided to have the doctor board the vessel off the harbor entrance in order to save time. Dr. Enyart accompanied by Lieut. Blanche boarded her about noon and by 2 p. m. she was on her way.

Doctor Enyart reports that on examining the patient, who proved to be a young seaman about twenty years old, he found that a piece of brass about the size of a wheat grain was deeply imbedded in the cornea right over the pupil and had been there for sixteen days. The eye was greatly inflamed and the patient in agony. Doctor Enyart anesthetized the eye and skillfully removed the foreign body. He predicts complete recovery without impairment of vision. The Captain was provided with the necessary medicines and instructed how to care for the patient enroute to Manila.

This incident is another example of the service rendered to mariners in distress by the U. S. Navy in general and by the Naval Station, Guam, in particular.

## LETTER BOX

*Guam Recorder*

The following three letters were received by Captain Addison B. Clifford, (MC) U.S.N. from:

Rear Admiral Charles P. Kindelberger (MC) U.S. Navy, who was commanding officer of the Naval Hospital, Guam, from 27 June, 1911 to 27 April, 1914.

14 February, 1935

Dear Captain Clifford:

Your letter of 5 January, reached me here, several days ago.

I feel very much honored and deeply appreciate your giving my name to an important street running through the center of the Guam Naval Hospital reservation.

I am also much gratified to know that after all these years my work and professional efforts in Agana and other parts of Guam, are still favorably remembered. It is interesting to note that the population has increased considerably since I left, which shows that the continued skillful care and attention the natives have received from the naval medical officers, nurses and Hospital corpsmen, have borne fruit and achieved remarkable results.

Please remember me to Elliott and my other friends in Agana.

With many thanks, best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles P. Kindelberger.

Captain Henry E. O'Dell, (MC) U. S. Navy who was commanding officer of the Naval Hospital from 8 September 1909 to 27 June 1911.

30 January, 1935

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of 2 January telling me of the naming of the road at the Hospital for me arrived the other day, and was shortly followed by the resolution from the Council forwarded by the Governor.

I wish to thank you for this consideration as I appreciate it very much. I wish that I might go again to Guam as a visitor as I have always been interested in the place and its development.

It is very interesting to see the increase in population that has largely resulted from the medical work of the Naval Medical Corps in the years that have passed since we took possession. The same is true in Samoa where I also had duty thirty years ago. I do not see how these places could have been administered better than they have been under the Navy, and I am

just a little proud of the fact that I had a small part in building the structure. I hope that a practical means will be found to handle the tuberculosis problem, the most important one that we have to face there. I enjoyed every minute of my Guam duty and have often felt that I should have liked a longer tour of duty. It will be but a short time now until I will be sitting on the side lines watching the parade go by.

Thanking you again and with best wishes.

Very sincerely

Odell.

Comdr. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. Navy (Ret.)

A Christmas Card

Best of wishes! Much good luck! I was in Guam from August 1899 to August 1900. Went out with Governor Leary and the first lot. We had an awful time. That was the underlying cause of the fact that I have been retired for over 20 years. Am now 64 years old anyway. I loved the "Michigan."

Sincerely

ABH

### RECOGNITION FOR GUAM

By L. N. L.

Dr. Storch reports that while thumbing over "The New Supreme Webster Dictionary" in search of an elusive idea his eye happened to fall upon the word "Dadangsi" (Da'-dang-se) which was defined as follows: "Name given certain troublesome weeds on the Island of Guam."

That these lowly weeds of Guam should be given a place in so stupendous a compendium as the reference noted above intrigued the Doctor's interest so he sent it in to the Editor as a possible item for the Recorder.

It might be said that "The New Supreme Webster Dictionary" does not belie its title as the definition given is appropriate and exact. Every one who travels about Guam surely has encountered these troublesome plants. It is hardly possible to take a few steps off the paved highways before the traveler's lower legs are covered with these bothersome prickly pods that stick to the clothing like the proverbial leech.

Dadangsi is the vernacular name of *Triumfetta rhomboidea* (small Burweed) and signifies bur or something that sticks to something else. However, the dictionary did not tell the whole story because in addition to the small burweed there exists also the great burweed (*T. pilosa*), seaside burweed (*T. procumbens*), wooly burweed (*T. tomentosa*), to say nothing of numerous other bur-bearing plants the pods of which insist on accompanying the unwary wayfarer who inadvertently brushes against them. This very effective method provided by nature for disseminating the seeds of these plants undoubtedly accounts for the wide distribution of their kind on the Island.

### A Sad and Extraordinary Accident

It is the sad duty of the Recorder to report the untimely death of Mr. Antonio Cruz Cruz, a farmer of Pago, who came to his end in a most extraordinary manner at about 5:30 p. m. on 16 April 1935.

It appears that he was swimming in the Pago River with some companions catching fish. Finally he caught a "umatang", a small fresh water fish about four and one-half inches long resembling a trout, and in attempting to bite through the spinal cord just back of the head, in order to kill the fish in the manner customary with the natives of Guam, it slipped from his hand, entered his mouth and lodged in the pharyngeal cavity and choked him to death. However, he was able to reach the shore before he died.

The patient was brought in to the Naval Hospital about six hours after death and an autopsy made. The autopsy revealed the fact that the fish could not be reached through the mouth, so the stomach, esophagus and trachea were removed and by pushing up on the larynx from below the tail of the fish was felt through the mouth and removed by laryngeal forceps.

A part of the tail of the fish was found to be missing when it was recovered so it is thought that the poor man made a desperate effort to pull the fish out of his throat by its tail before he died.

Inquiry elicited the fact that an accident similar to this occurred about two years ago which also resulted in the death of the unfortunate victim.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The bereaved family of Mr. Felix Flores Perez wishes to convey through the Guam Recorder a message of sincere appreciation for the kind assistance and sympathetic expression of their many friends and relatives shown during their bereavement last Easter Sunday.

### BARGAIN

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## Shipping Notes

### PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		
			Arrive	Depart	Arrive
HENDERSON	West	13 Apr. San Francisco	6 May	8 May	14 May Manila
STANLEY DOLLAR	West	16 May San Francisco	10 June	12 June	18 June Manila
HENDERSON	East	15 June Manila	21 June	22 June	16 July San Francisco
GOLD STAR	East	*18 June Manila	24 June		
CHAUMONT	West	15 June San Francisco	4 July	5 July	10 July Manila

\*Approximate.

### Vessels in Port

The U. S. S. PENGUIN, Station Tug, Lieut. Malcolm W. Pemberton, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The U. S. S. R. L. BARNES, Floating Oil Depot, Lieut. Harry D. Goldy, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

### Arrived

*U. S. S. Gold Star*—Station Ship, Comdr. William C. Faus, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 7 April, from Yokohama, Japan, with 10 bags of mail, 721 tons of freight, and 80 passengers for Guam as follows: Lt. Edward W. Hawkes, S.C., U.S.N., wife and son, Lt. Kenneth O. Ekelund, U. S. N., wife, daughter and 2 sons, Lt. Walter F. James, M.C., U. S. N., wife and son, Lt. Charles R. Wilcox, M.C., U.S.N., wife and 2 sons, Lt. (jg) John G. Blanche, Jr., U.S.N., wife and 2 sons, Chief Pay Clerk Clarence B. Archer, U.S.N. and wife, Miss Jesse D. Hodge, Nurse, U.S.N., Mrs. William C. Faus and 2 sons, Mrs. Frank A. Saunders, Mrs. Andrew J. McMullen, Mrs. William I. Leahy and son, Mrs. Cecil Faine, Mrs. Everett H. Browne and son, Mrs. John W. Steele, Mrs. Frank L. Durnell and 3 daughters, Mrs. Embrey J. Beasley and daughter, Mrs. Mark Hiestand, Mrs. William J. Dambly and 2 daughters, Mrs. William J. Edens, Mrs. Wilbur H. Oestreich, Mrs. C. R. Wiley, Mrs. H. W. Northup, Miss Rosie B. Underwood, Mr. Foster D. Brunton and wife, Mr. Vicente B. Martinez and

daughter, Messrs. Francisco C. Torres, William S. Towner, Ambrosio T. Shimizu, Jose T. Perez, and Vicente R. Palomo, 8 enlisted Navy, 1 enlisted Marine, and 14 members of the Guam Militia.

### Departed

*U. S. S. Gold Star*—Station Ship, Comdr. William C. Faus, U. S. Navy, Commanding, on 27 April, for Manila, P.I., with 22 bags of mail, and 26 passengers from Guam of follows: Right Reverend J. Ph. Olaz, Bishop of Guam, Mrs. William C. Faus and 2 sons, Mrs. Frank A. Saunders, Mrs. Andrew J. McMullen, Mrs. Cecil Faine, Mrs. William I. Leahy and son, Mrs. John W. Steele, Mrs. James R. Foster, Mrs. Charles R. Wiley, Mrs. William H. Notley and daughter, Brother Jesus de Begona, Messrs. Lucio Q. Eclavea and Andres B. Damian, and 9 members of the Guam Militia.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics for the period from 18 March 1935 to 10 April 1935 are as follows;

Marriages	4
Births	60
Deaths	29

# Printing

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It is with great regret that the Recorder must advise its readers that we will lose our valued friend, adviser and Associate Editor, Mr. Harley F. Wight when the Chaumont sails away sometime in the early part of July.

With this impending circumstance in mind the Editor has requested Mr. Wight to write a history of his life and a Perry Scopic version of the so-called "Health Trips" on the Gold Star. Both of these requests have been graciously complied with and the two articles, in the author's inimitable style, are published herewith.

No doubt our readers know that Mr. Wight writes under the nom de guerre "Perry Scope," and that he is known to thousands of admiring readers of the "Guam Recorder," "Our Navy" and other periodicals, as well as to other countless thousands who have rolled out of their chairs laughing at his witty sallies broadcast over the various radio networks.

It might be said in passing that during his tour of duty at the Naval Station, Guam, Mr. Wight and his charming family consisting of Mrs. Wight, Miss Dorothy, Mr. Lambert and Master Carroll have endeared themselves to the members of the Naval Colony as well as to the native people.

Master Carroll Wight, a lad of fifteen years, has shown in himself such a model of gentlemanly conduct, far beyond his years, that an official of the Government addressed a letter to Mr. Wight congratulating and complimenting him on the outstanding conduct of his son.

The departure of the Wights will be sincerely regretted by everyone that has had the pleasure of coming in contact with them.

Perry Scope's Biography and write-up on the Health Trips follow:

GUAM 3 April 1935

My dear Commander:

I am not to leave Guam before the Chaumont, so my obituary may not be in order at this time. However, after going into my life and letters very thoroughly, I find that it will be just as easy to give it to you now as ever. Instead of biographical, it would probably be more logical to call it biological. (Punk). Because here it is:

Born in Wellsville, N.Y., 21 April 1891, and choked to death ten days later. (Doctor's report, as he tossed my corpse on the bed, put his coat on, and went home).

Many of my acquaintances insist that the doctor was correct in that early diagnosis - or vital statistics - and that I have been displaying forty-odd years of unwonted mulishness. I refuse to be a party to the controversy. Eye witnesses say that my mother was so disappointed at my conduct that my father said "Oh, yeh?" or words to that effect, when the doctor told him I had walked out on the family, he thereupon seized me and practically shook the life back into me. That shaking made, as you might say, a lasting

impression on me. I guess that made him a hero in Mom's eyes, but he may have repented his first aid a couple of years later, when the 1893 panic swept him out of business, and I was eating more per diem, than ever before or since.

The next severe shaking which I received was for displaying a sense of humor that I did not possess. I was perhaps 14 years old, when 250 lb. Principal Slawson entered the Algebra class room and maliciously picked on me.

"Harley," he said, kindly, "what is your lesson about today?"

"Algebra," I promptly replied, and he nearly reversed my father's earlier operation. He stated tartly, when he had finished and flopped me into my seat, that he didn't care for my brand of humor. As a matter of fact, I had merely given the big buzzard credit for being a *bigger* man, mentally, than I now decided he was; I had thought he was too big to be picayunish and want to know in silly detail just what algebraic phase we were wrecking, on that particular day. I thought he was a friend of mine, and that not knowing into which classroom of his vast emporium of learning he had wandered, he chose to get his bearings from me. It is possible that just as Dad shook the life into me, Slawson shook a sense of humor into me - for while he puffed out of the room, red in the face, I was able to laugh at both of us, because I knew more about him than he did about me. I've always hesitated to take self-important people at their face value, since.

A couple of years later, the Germans chased me out of school. No, it wasn't 1917, but I was so unable to find anything humorous in the study of the so-called German language, that with a high school diploma dangling within reach, I deserted, and took over the editorial chair of a flourishing young magazine, which flourished its last flourish a couple of years later, after displaying amazing fortitude at my hands. (Keep your shirt on - I've got to grow up, before I can get into the navy, haven't I?) After a series of night schools and jobs and girls, and a year with Elbert Hubbard in the Roycroft Shops, a patriotic fervor (or maybe it was spring fever) overtook me, and the U. S. Navy got it's great break in April, 1910.

Continuing my education, I received two degrees from the United States University of Naval Yeomanry in Newport, R. I. - class of December 1910 (there were only twelve classes a year at that time). After a post-graduate course of six months as mast yeoman, where I witnessed all the possible troubles that a sailor can get himself into, along with every known plausible and implausible excuse, I was transferred to the good ship *Dixie*, as flag yeoman for Commodore E. W. Eberle.

The only reason that I didn't get a medal for saving the *Dixie* from sinking in that memorable Atlantic storm of January 1912, was that every last man of the crew found buckets and butted in to help me bail water. It was a horrible sight, the decks strewn with dead (dead tired) and the waterways running with blood - from the meat thawing out in the butcher shop, and the cooks too sick to cook it. We limped

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into Bermuda days later, with some of our fires flooded. I did gain recognition, in a way, a couple of months hence, when I wrote some verses for the ship's paper, and they got by the flag lieutenant, who was official censor, and were published. The verses merely mentioned various phases of the cruise, with poetic license — the storm, lost log, fire on the deck house, salt water from the vaps, running aground, questionable food — and finished with the suggestion that they send the vessel on a search for pirate's gold, and obliterate her name. So anyhow, it seems the skipper didn't have much sense of humor. I wasn't much scared when the Commodore brought me on the mat, because I saw a twinkle in his eye. But we decided that I had better lay off literature for the time being. The Commodore rated me chief yeoman before long, and the following year up popped the devil and offered me an appointment as paymaster's clerk. As I still had a year "to do", and a swell girl waiting for me in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, I said "I do" in both cases, and took the bride and the appointment to California, where I joined the submarine tender *Alert*. That was the tin can that later took the four "F" boats to Honolulu — carrying a deck load of coal, and a mainsail, and towing one or another of the subs all the way. We later lost the F-4 outside Honolulu. A couple of years of that were enough, and for three years I made great headway in getting the steam turbine manufacturing business of the United States into shape for the world war — handling advertising for one, and accounting for another corporation.

You know how lurid the newspapers were in 1917? They got me! Sold the old homestead and furniture, so the family ('Bert and Dot were there, now) could be foot free to visit me in whatever port the fleet lay between convoying trips, and we could see each other as often as possible up to the time when the Huns would get me and I would swallow a lot of water and be posthumous, or something. So I shipped in the reserve force as a pay clerk and got shipped direct to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. I have a medal to show my grandchildren, for fighting the Bottle of Bocardi. The only other excitement down there was the birth of Bud. They seldom sent a ship down. We only knew there was a war, from what we heard. The hunting and fishing were terrible, and there was practically no rainy season. Our good old R. L. Barnes brought in a load of fresh water, once, from some other island.

You can see there is nothing noteworthy to write about me, as far as the navy is concerned. I went to the South Carolina for a year — and they had to put it out of commission. Less than two years at the submarine base at San Pedro, and they had to put *that* out in commission. Three years on the New Mexico, and there were two suicides on board, besides my getting run over by two street cars in Seattle during navy week in 1926. That put me into three hospitals, and a friend informed me that the only explanation for my getting out alive was that I wasn't good enough for the Lord, nor bad enough for the Devil. Two years on Goat Island — and they began condemnation proceedings, to make it merely a rest-house for the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge. A tour

on the Holland, during which I was ordered to perform duty on a submarine - S-27. Shore duty in San Diego, and they gave me the air - Perry Scope over KFSD - and then sent me to Guam. Guam, and - well, you had better see the doctors about that!

Briefly - 22 years in the navy, going from bad to worse.

You asked for it, and I've given it to you, so you'd know it isn't just laziness that keeps the facts of my heroic naval career from reaching your desk. They just ain't none. Never saved anybody from drowning or got saved, never got court martialed, nor decorated - just one of those in-betweener: not good enough for the Lord, nor bad enough for the Devil. But I hope YOU enjoyed reading about nothing.

Perry Scope's brief yarn about the Gold Star Shopping Cruise follows.

Hayin made one of them things I am in a swell position to expound about it - the only thing I don't savvy is why they left out the middle name. They ought to should call them Health *Wrecken* Cruises. You eat too much, have to ware spurs to stay in your bunk, the yacht rolls so, an tire yourself all out looken for bargains in strange foreign lands. They are really *Shoppen* Cruises, from which you come back dead broke an owen everybody money that would lend you it. All you got to show for it is a lot of junk your wife put away in moth's an brakes out every now and agin to show off with them. But you had to buy it, on account it was so cheap you can't afford to let it go by. You probly won't never git a other oppatunity to buy them so cheap again - which is something you got to be thankful about it. Besides

the brake it give you to show what a man you are, jewing down everybody from there rock bottom wholesale price (only to you, because you are on the Gold Star Maru) to a grate loss to the fellow that sold it to you. Like the genouine ancient Japanees print which I got off of a bird in Tokio. He proved by the mark on it that it was a hundred years old. (It was marked in them Yiddish sort of letters, but he didn't know I couldn't read them). He wanted I should pay him seventeen yen fifty for this 100 yr. old pitcher, but I jewed him down twenty-seven years and four months, an got it for only seventeen yen. When I got back to Guamy I found another paluka bought one just like it, for ten yen, but probly hisn is "spurrous" as they say.

That Japanees country is a grate place, what with men wearen house dresses on the street, an you gotta take off your kicks when you go in the house, and etc. I seen it all, from key-hole to smoke stack, an the best thing I like is them gin-rickies you ride around in. You are on such nice, intimate terms with the hoss, you don't half to ware out the brakes to stop when you want to, an they are dandy for looken over the village, only I was always afraid the chauffeur would leggo to spit on his hands, in the middle of a hill. I bet them go-carts would make a big hit in the U. S. - but not mebbe in Seattle, nor them steep streets in Frisco. Me an the Swede is worken out a system to emaciate the poor gin-rickie pullers in Japan, which I guess they will be glad for, an then you folks which takes future health *wrecken* cruises will enjoy it more, too: we are inventen a out-board motor for gin-rickies, also a parashoot in case the power goes dead on a hill.

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### SCHOOL CLOSING CONTESTS

On Thursday afternoon, 28 March, at 4 p. m., competitive drills were held in connection with the end of the school term. These drills were open to units from each public school on the island. Eight of the schools were represented.

The platoon of The Leary School, commanded by 1st Sgt. Joaquin Aflague, won the cup offered to the best drilled team from the Agana schools. The Post Office School unit commanded by 1st Sgt. Rufo Calvo, received honorable mention. Each platoon performed the most intricate maneuvers with ease. The judges' final score showed Leary School 329 points, and Post Office School 325 points out of a possible 350 points. From this it will be seen that the competition was keen and close.

The platoon from the T. M. Potts School of Inarajan, commanded by 1st Sgt. Gregorio S. N. Flores, was adjudged the winner of the cup offered to the best drilled team from the out-of-town districts. This team scored 321 points out of a possible 350 points.

At the conclusion of the competition Governor George A. Alexander presented the cups to the leaders of the winning platoons.

After the drills a beautiful pageant was presented on the Plaza. The children of the Padre Palomo School enacted "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." As every one knows, the town of Hamelin was infested with rats. The inhabitants were in despair until the Piper charmed the rats with the music from his pipe, and led them away to be drowned.

The opening scene showed the market place of Hamelin with men and women in gay peasant costumes, when suddenly the rats appeared and stole the food from the market stalls.

At this juncture the Pied Piper appeared and offered to free the town of the rats. His offer accepted, he played his flute while the rats came from all sides to listen. They followed the Piper to the water's edge, where they all fell in and were drowned.

The Piper returned for his pay but received scant attention. He started to play again and charmed the children so that they too followed him away. This quickly brought the townspeople to terms. The piper was paid and everyone was happy.

Then followed a beautiful scene as Birds appeared followed by the Flowers. These in turn were followed by the Bees who sucked the nectar from the flowers. The boy bees made the most of the opportunity and kissed the girl flowers with enthusiasm. Next the Butterflies tripped on the scene followed by the Fairies. The costumes of these little actors and actresses were beautiful and artistic. The large throng in attendance applauded enthusiastically as each group appeared. The grand finale followed in which all the actors and actresses took part: singing an appropriate Spring Song.

The children of the school deserve the highest praise for the charming presentation, and Mr. Luis Untalan, principal, and the teachers of the school are to be highly commended for their faithful and efficient work in training the pupils, and in perfecting the many details connected with the pageant.

The singing contests also provided very keen competition. In the Group Singing Contest, the Richard P. Leary School again was awarded first honors, with the Post Office School in second place, and with the Congressional, Potts, and Dorn Hall Schools winning honorable mention. The Solo Singing Contest was won by Pilar C. Mendiola of the Congressional School, with Harry Toves of the Maxwell School, Josefina Diaz of the Smith School and Evelyn C. Torres of the Post Office School in second, third and fourth place. Benny L. Mesa won honorable mention.

The Declamation Contests were held in the Post Office School. The contestants, for the most part, showed admirable poise, and spoke with ease and naturalness. Pilar C. Mendiola of the Congressional School was awarded first honors in this competition, with Ruth Tydingco of Shapley School in second place, and Evelyn C. Torres of Post Office School and Patricia Sablan of Dorn Hall in third and fourth places, Antonia P. Muna of the Leary School received honorable mention.

Seven spelling contests were held in the Agana Schools in which children representing all the schools of Guam competed. The winners of first place in the various grades were as follows: Primer grade: Miguel A. Taitano of Dorn Hall; First Grade, Buenaventura C. Camacho of Smith School; 2nd Grade, Joaquin C. Arriola of Padre Palomo School; 3rd Grade, Asuncion T. Siongco of Padre Palomo school; 4th Grade, Manuel C. Guerrero of Althouse School; 5th Grade, Maria C. Duenas of Guam Institute; 6th Grade, Elizabeth De Leon Flores of the Leary School. Pupils from Yona, Merizo, Barrigada, Agat, Mangilao, Sumay, Piti, and Yigo provided close competition and carried off many of the honors for second and third places.

Great interest on the part of the people of Guam was manifested in all of these contests. Those held indoors drew capacity crowds. The drills and competitions held on the Plaza brought out hundreds of people who witnessed with great enthusiasm and applause the efforts of the contestants.

#### **GRADUATION EXERCISES**

The sixth commencement exercises of the Guam Evening High School and Nurses training school given at Dorn Hall on 11 April, 1935 under the direction of Principal H. D. Goldy were impressive and dignified. This date ended the public school programs for the school year 1934-1935.

Principal Goldy emphasized the idea of living the life of the twentieth century, a life where education is made the dominating factor and the conquering agent of superstition and other faulty imaginations. He urged for more modern methods of farming and happier and more progressive modes of living.

Chaplain M. M. Leonard, the Head of the Department of Education gave the true significance of education as that of self-discipline. Education without self-control or self-restraint is failure. The success of a man depends upon how well he has trained and controlled his spiritual sense. He mentioned that the Naval Government has no pets, no

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partiality and that the policy is to give equal opportunities to all regardless of social standing or color.

Captain Clifford, Head of the Medical Department gave an interesting and instructive talk to the people of Guam. He praised the fortunate conditions of the island, as it is free from many of the severe tropical diseases, but urged every Chamorro citizen to take the utmost care of his health and to cooperate with the medical department. Among the most prevalent and serious diseases that are attacking the people of Guam are worms, tuberculosis, and pneumonia.

He hopes within the near future to reopen the T. B. Hill Hospital for consumptive patients.

As a remedy for worms, he suggests more cleanliness and the wearing of shoes. He pointed out that many people died of diseases because their resistance has been greatly reduced by the numerous infections of worms in their bodies.

He stated with regret the many deaths from pneumonia. That was due to keeping the patient too long at home until there was no hope of recovery. This is one wrong that must be corrected at once. He predicts that as the people of Guam are more and more enlightened or educated these diseases will be a thing of the past. Finally he appealed to each and every individual to allow fresh air to come into the house at night by opening the windows.

His Excellency, Governor Geo. A. Alexander expressed his hearty approval to the previous speakers and commended the graduating class for the excellent rendition of their play, "The Squall", before conferring the diplomas.

**THE GRADUATES**

Felix T. Carbullido, School Teacher

Joaquin C. Perez, Farmer.

Manuel F. L. Guerrero, employee, Records and Accounts.

Pascual C. Artero, Farmer.

Carmen L. Garrido, School Teacher.

Ana V. Cruz, Domestic occupation at home.

Concepcion V. Cruz, School Teacher.

Mariana M. L. Guerrero, School Teacher.

Pedro L. G. Guerrero, employee, Print Shop.

James L. Underwood, Clerk at Store.

Jose S. Rivera, School Teacher.

Enrique T. Concepcion, School Teacher.

Virginia Tenorio L. Guerrero, Nurse.

***The Squall***

The graduating class of the Evening High School successfully presented "The Squall", a drama by Jean Bart at Dorn Hall.

The outstanding manner in which this play was produced marks a new era for amateur dramatics in Guam, and reflects great credit not only on the young players, but also on the Director, Miss Lauramae Alexander, who worked so hard and effectively to accomplish the results achieved.

Convincing interpretation of the sometimes dynamic and sometimes subtle human emotions which fell to

the lot of the characters in this play would have taxed the best efforts of professional thespians, but the young players rose to the occasion with such ability that the play lost none of its charm in its portrayal at their hands. Special mention goes to Miss Elsie DeLeon who portrayed the character of Nubi, the gypsy girl, who on being taken into the household of Don Jose Mendez, a prosperous farmer of Granada, soon disrupts the family by the exercise of her lissom grace and seductive charm on the male members of the family. Miss Mariana Leon Guerrero who played the part of Dona Dolores Mendez, the wife of Don Jose, gave a very impressive performance as the devoted wife and mother who must look on pathetically while her beloved husband and son are betrayed by the heartless Nubi.

Mr. Felix Carbullido as Don Jose, the father, and Mr. Pedro Guerrero, as Juan, the son, were excellent in their respective roles; particularly in the part where they quarrelled over the favors of the devilishly beautiful Nubi. Needless to say, the play ends happily when El Moro, the gypsy chief, ably impersonated by Mr. Antonio Crisostomo enters and ferociously drags the erring Nubi out by her hair.

Mr. James Underwood as Don Diego, an old mariner and friend and adviser of the Mendez family took his part very well, but it is suspected that he is not addicted to pipe smoking. This observation is based on the fact that whenever he was required by the action of the play to light up his faithful briar he did so in such an apprehensive manner that a small boy lighting off a cannon cracker was suggested.

Dona Paca, the village gossip, was excellently done by Miss Ana Cruz, and Finito, Dona Paca's son, played by Mr. Enrique Concepcion, an adolescent, awkward and inquisitive youth, supplied an excellent brand of light comedy that relieved the tense situations. Finito too, fell under Nubi's fateful charm and the manner in which he indicated his growing interest was worthy of note. Manuela, Miss Concepcion Cruz, and Pedro, Mr. Manuel Guerrero, the servants in the house, played their parts convincingly and Mr. Pascual Artero as Padre Molina, the village priest and Miss Carmen Garrido as Anita, Don Diego's granddaughter, gave a portrayal in keeping with the excellence of the cast as a whole.

In order to carry out the theme of the story it was necessary to simulate a violent electrical storm on the stage. This phenomena was so naturally done that the audience could not help glancing out of the windows of the hall in order to convince themselves that a thunderstorm was not really in progress. As a matter of fact the artificial rain and lightning flashes appeared so real that it was not difficult to imagine that a specimen of the "unusual weather" encountered in the dry season in Guam was not transpiring.

The stage for the occasion was built into Dorn Hall under the supervision of Chief Gunner Robert Semple assisted by the men of his department. The electrical equipment was installed and operated by the electricians of the Public Works Department who volunteered their services in company with

many others who produced the details of the stage and its appurtenances.

The young men who acted as ushers were appropriately and attractively costumed in colorful uniforms cut after the pattern that is associated with romantic Andalusia.

Even the curtain, the bane of so many amateur performances, functioned perfectly.

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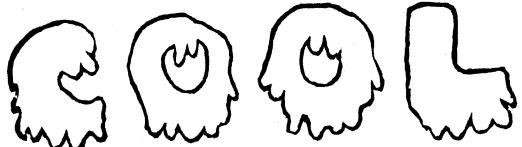
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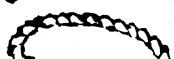
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## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS — April 1935

## Fort Apugan

Prevailing wind direction	East
Average velocity	5.9 knots
Max. instantaneous gust	ESE 23 knots
Highest velocity — 1 hr.	East 15 knots
Max. wind movement — 24 hrs.	218 knots
Min. wind movement — 24 hrs.	67 knots
Highest barometer reading	29.85 ins.
Lowest barometer reading	29.65 ins.
Mean barometer reading	29.79 ins.
Maximum temperature	89° F
Minimum temperature	73° F
Mean temperature	80.6° F
Total rainfall	5.25 ins.
Max. rainfall — 24 hrs.	1.99
No. days with rainfall (.01 in. or more)	18
No. hours sunshine per day (average)	9.25
No. days cloudy	8
No. days partly cloudy	19
No. days clear	3
No. thunderstorms	0

## SEISMOLOGICAL RECORDS

10 April	5:21:58 p.m.	Direction	E-W "P"
11 "	4:17:53 p.m.	"	E-W
19 "	4:01:14 p.m.	"	N-S "P"
19 "	4:25:26 p.m.	"	E-W
19 "	4:31:58 p.m.	"	E-W
20 "	9:06:39 p.m.	"	E-W "P"
21 "	7:21:13 a.m.	"	E-W
21 "	1:59:33 p.m.	"	N-S
21 "	2:44:35 p.m.	"	N-S
21 "	6:55:33 p.m.	"	N-S
21 "	9:49:43 p.m.	"	N-S
22 "	4:33:08 a.m.	"	N-S
22 "	8:42:58 p.m.	"	E-W
24 "	6:45:08 p.m.	"	N-S

"P" denotes perceived

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8:00 p. m.

General Meetings third Saturday of September  
and March

## THE GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEETING NIGHT — SECOND FRIDAY

## GUAM MILITIA CLUB

Meets first Sunday every month — 7:30 p. m.  
General Meetings first Sunday of  
June and December.

## GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION

## HOURS OF MEETINGS

## SUNDAY:-

Sunday School ..... 9:30 a. m.  
Preaching in English ..... 10:30 a. m.  
Senior Christian Endeavor ..... 7:00 p. m.  
Preaching in English, Evangelistic ..... 8:00 p. m.  
Midweek Prayer Meeting Thursday ..... 8:00 p. m.  
We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

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Sumay. Recreation Hall. 11:00 a. m.  
Agana. Dorn Hall. 7:30 p. m.



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